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THE TIMES

THURSDAY JULY 14 1983



MPs debate capital punishment

Let terrorists hang - Brittan

Four UDR soldiers killed

From Richard Ford Belfast

Four members of the Ulster Defence Regiment were killed in Northern Ireland yesterday when a 500lb landmine blasted their Land-Rover off the road in what was seen as a crude attempt by the Provisional IRA to sway the debate on capital punishment.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor
Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, surprised and upset abolitionists in the House of Commons yesterday by saying that he favoured the restoration of the death penalty for terrorist murders alone while failing, although a lawyer of distinction, to offer any definition of such a category.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, upset abolitionists in the House of Commons yesterday by saying that he favoured the restoration of the death penalty for terrorist murders alone while failing, although a lawyer of distinction, to offer any definition of such a category.

Mr Roy Hattersley said the IRA would glory in execution. It would be madness to give them such a weapon.

Mr Roy Jenkins pressed Mr Brittan into saying that judges sitting without juries might convict Ulster terrorists of capital murder.

Trial by jury would have to be brought back in the province and terrorists would go free Mr Jenkins said.

Both he and Mr Jenkins pressed Mr Brittan on whether he wanted Northern Ireland judges, sitting without juries, to convict terrorists of capital murder.

TOMORROW
Fast...
The Times Guide to the British Grand Prix... and furious. Heated debate is likely over government involvement in schools at the local education authority conference in Canterbury. Lucy Hodges reports.
For richer...
The world's top golfers battle in the Open for a first prize of £40,000. John Hennessy, Peter Ryder and Lewin Mair are there.
... for poorer
Penny Perrett meets the Muslim wife who missed out on the alimony millions. She reports in the Friday Page.
Free for all
Pressure is mounting in Uruguay for a democratic constitution. Andrew Thompson reports.

MCC not to tour S Africa
MCC members have voted against sending a cricket team to South Africa. Votes taken at a special general meeting in London last night and added to a postal ballot failed to bring the necessary two-thirds majority.

Hongkong talks to resume
China and Britain wound up two days of talks in Peking yesterday on the future of Hongkong. China said they were "useful and constructive". The talks resume in Peking on July 25. Sir Edward Youde, the Hongkong Governor, is to attend.
Stock Exchange boost, page 19

Cable profits up
Cable and Wireless, privatized in 1981, has reported pretax profits up by 76 per cent to £157m for the year ended March, 1983. Page 19.

Drink tax talks
The drinks industry is likely to seek early talks with the Treasury after the European Court of Justice ruling that Britain's level of tax on wine is illegal. Page 3.

Moscow link
As doubts gather about Mr Gorbachev's cancelled visit to Moscow, the Russians have been centring their links with one of the PLO's hard-line groups. Page 5.

Health cuts
Health authorities say they will probably have to reduce patient services to meet the deadline for the latest round of spending cuts. Page 2.

Chirac protest
At a time of growing racial tension in France, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist Mayor of Paris, has called for tough new measures to curb the tide of immigrants. Page 7.

Cool pitch
With the first Test match between England and New Zealand starting today at the Oval, the covers have been put on the pitch, not to protect it from rain but to keep it cool. Page 23.

Leader page 13
Letters: On divorce, from Dr J. Dominian, and Honour Lyall Wilkes; international debt, from Mr A J Fox; Hermonocox, from the Astronomer Royal. Leading articles: Falklands; Financial Times; Russian/Japanese talks.
Features, pages 10-12
The Labour Party Eric Heffer would like to see the Government's economic strategy vindicated; whoosh boom in the Cromwell Road. The Times Profile: Julian Bream.
Books, page 11
Sir John Plumb reviews Kenneth Rose's biography of George V; Richard Holmes on Cyril Connolly; Harry Keating on crime; Michael Ratochiff on English stoics; Nicholas Shakespeare on fiction; Bevis Hillier on Mrs Oscar Wilde.
Portugal, pages 15-17
How the Soares Government is trying to get to grips with the economic plight.
Obituary, page 14
Mr Ross Macdonald, Mr Seymour Szechter.

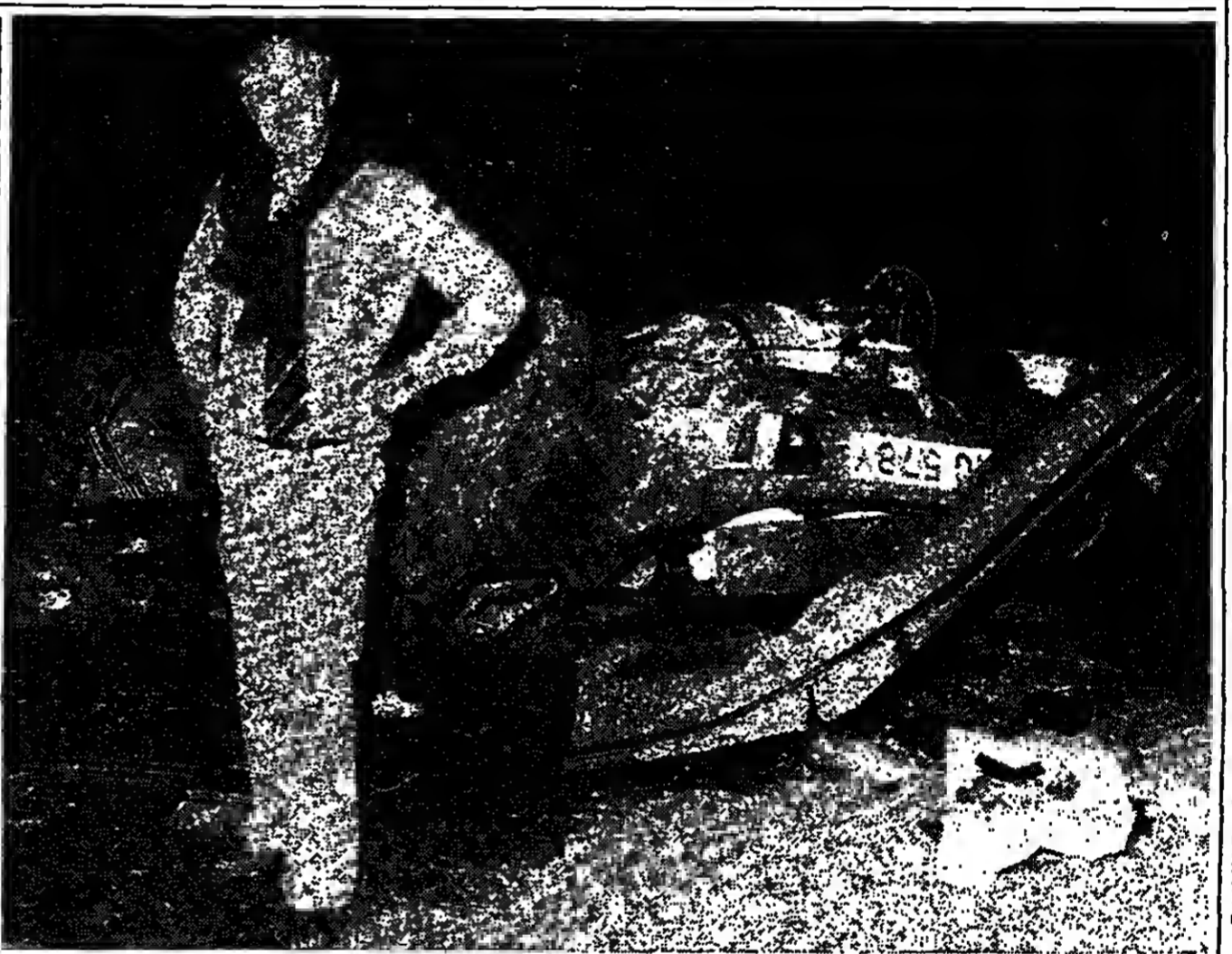
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Labour left starts NEC battle by ousting Golding

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A left wing coup which will remove Mr John Golding, an aggressive right-winger, from the Labour Party national executive is likely to be the opening shot in a concerted campaign by the left to wrest control of the executive at the party conference in October.

There is an influential Militant Tendency presence in the 14-9 left majority and it was thought that Mr Golding was likely to be one of the first targets of the new regime. The executive said that the decision related solely to the Labour NEC and not his sponsorship as an MP.



Lucky escape for Kinnock in M4 crash

Mr Neil Kinnock, favourite to win the leadership of the Labour party, with the wreckage of his car, from which he had a lucky escape yesterday when it went out of control on the M4, hit a bank and turned over (Rupert Morris writes).

Mr Kinnock, who described his escape as miraculous, suffered minor cuts and bruises, and was at the House of Commons later to take part in the debate on hanging.

He was alone, on the way to his West London home after a party meeting at Barry, south Wales, when he lost control of the new Ford Sierra

near Newbury, Berkshire. He passed a police breath test and said afterwards that he was not overtired and had no idea how the accident happened.

Mr Kinnock, aged 41, climbed out through a window, and was taken home by taxi. His car was described as a write-off.

Management hopes hinge on TUC

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Management hopes for an end to the dispute which has halted the Financial Times now hinge on TUC action to discipline the union involved.

The plans rely for their success on draconian measures by Mr Len Murray.

Industrial activity at three-year high

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industrial activity in Britain is at its highest level for three years, according to official figures issued today. They show that the gradual improvement in the economy is being maintained.

Output rose by 0.5 per cent in May, its best performance since July, 1980. Almost all sectors of industry, including the beleaguered metal manufacturers, are increasing production.

Propriety rules at Palace

By Alan Hamilton

When meeting one's monarch in conditions of extreme heat, the question is, does one or does one not wear stockings?

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Europe swelters and the shooting starts

By Our Foreign Staff

Deaths in West Germany and shootings in France have accompanied the heatwave smothering Europe with temperatures well into the nineties.

In the streets of Frankfurt, 10 people have collapsed and died from heatstroke resulting in heart failure, while at Blois, in the Loire, a driver protesting at being blocked by two cars shot dead a lorry driver who told him to stop shouting and awaking the dead.

Throughout France the heat has exaggerated bad temper, drinking and violence. In at least two council blocks, one in the suburbs of Paris and the other south of Lyons, excessive noise from neighbours in the shimmering heat has driven maddest tenants to shoot at random from their windows, killing a child in the first case and wounding four people in the second.

In Lyons, a two-year-old child died from dehydration and heat after falling asleep in his parents' car under the midday sun.

In Germany police officers on point duty stood in basins of water in the road with their trousers rolled up.

On one motorway a huge 190-mile traffic jam built up: "The longest snail in the world", as a police spokesman called it.

German cities with their liberal laws have allowed mass nudity at beaches and parks, and the popular newspapers are having a field day.

In Sweden, unaccustomed to temperatures in the mere eighties, car accidents and cases of heart failure increased drastically while police believed that a man who leapt from a ferry and drowned was driven by the heat.

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US deficit and trade war black spots on Howe's agenda for Washington

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, arrived here yesterday for wide-ranging talks on trade, economics and international issues with President Reagan and senior members of his Administration.

Although Sir Geoffrey visited Washington many times in his former capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer this is his first trip to the United States as foreign secretary. It is also the highest level visit by a British minister to Washington since Mrs Margaret Thatcher's election victory last month.

In addition to meeting President Reagan, Sir Geoffrey will have talks with Vice-President George Bush, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, Mr Paul Volker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and members of the Senate foreign relations and House foreign affairs committees.

British officials said his talks would cover three main areas - the world at large, including East-West relations, arms control, Nato and regional issues such as Afghanistan, Poland, the Middle East and Central America; the world economic situation, particularly the United States' role in the economic recovery and the international debt crisis; and bilateral issues, notably trade.

the controversial Export Administration Act, steel imports and the dispute over transatlantic air traffic arising from the collapse of Laker Airways.

Although Sir Geoffrey's talks were expected to be cordial, with broad agreement expected on most issues, British sources said he would express concern over what the British Government regards as protectionist moves by the United States.

Britain has already voiced strong reservations, both independently and in partnership with its European partners, over moves to tighten up the Export Administration Act. It was under this Act that United States imposed its embargo last year on British and other foreign subsidiaries of United States firms supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline.

Sir Geoffrey has also criticized the Reagan Administration's decision to impose tariffs and quotas on speciality steel imports.

In his talks with Mr Regan and Mr Volker, Sir Geoffrey will emphasize British concern, which is widely shared in Europe, about the size of the United States budget deficit, high United States interest rates and the inflated value of the dollar against other leading currencies.

At last month's economic summit in Williamsburg, Britain joined other participants in

urging the United States to reduce its budget deficit in order to take pressure off interest rates.

The British Government believes that continued high interest rates will not only impede the world economic recovery but could also add to the problems of countries like Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela which have huge debts with Western banks.

Sir Geoffrey will reaffirm Britain's determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles at the end of this year as part of a Nato decision to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe.

Britain has refused to accept the Soviet Union's contention that its Polaris missile force be included in the US-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

Arms denial: Sir Geoffrey is expected to repeat British backing for American policy in Central America, a policy laid out by Mr Reagan on April 27 that includes military aid to support democracy in the region (Henry Stanhope writes).

Whitehall sources last night emphatically denied a report, quoting a spokesman of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), that Britain might be about to supply arms to El Salvador.



Knesset debate: Mr Mashe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister (left), and Mr Manachem Begin, the Prime Minister, during a debate on events in Hebron. Mr Arens pledged Israel would build up the Jewish community there.



Russia backs PLO militants

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

As doubts gather over the timing and purpose of the mooted visit to Moscow by Mr Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Russians have been cementing their links with one of the hard-line groups in the PLO in a week of top level talks that were not announced until they had ended.

Frawds said on Tuesday that Mr Naif Hawatme, leader of the militant Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, spent a week in Moscow until

Monday at the head of a delegation that had talks in the Foreign Ministry and with senior party officials as well as the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The Russians briefed the delegation on their support for the Palestinian cause, and are assumed to have made their stand clear on the rebellion against Mr Arafat's leadership.

Meanwhile, Mr Faruk Kaddumi, head of the PLO's political wing, met Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign

Baby elephant blows its own trumpet

Moscow (Reuters) - A local radio station has broadcast an "interview" with a baby elephant at a zoo in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan, Tass reported.

The elephant, named Batir, spoke nearly 20 phrases into tape recorders for zoologists, who were checking a claim by the watchman at the zoo that Batir talked during the night saying: "Batir is good. Batir is a fine fellow."

Tass steps down in clash with Marchais

Moscow (AFP) - An incident on Tuesday when M Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, tangled with Tass was the fault of the Soviet side, it was admitted informally here yesterday.

The Soviet press predictably kept quiet but officials said informally that they could understand M Marchais's annoyance at statements "attributed to him by an over-zealous interpreter".

The statement said that M Marchais felt "the main danger (in the present international situation) is from the intention of the American imperialists to deploy their new missiles in Europe".

M Marchais immediately disassociated himself from the statement, saying that he advocated "balanced reduction in weapons, taking into account all those already deployed by East and West". Tass withdrew the report.

PARIS: In an unusual step, L'Humanite, the French Communist Party newspaper, referred to the cancelled Tass report in a front-page article yesterday (Dianna Geddes writes).

A few days before leaving for Moscow, M Marchais had lunch with President Mitterrand to discuss his visit. M Charles Fiterman, the senior Communist minister in the Government, was also at the lunch.

Colorado's trail of havoc

Wild West river on the rampage

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The awesome Colorado river is roaring down the canyons from the Rockies to Mexico in its wildest rampage for 50 years. The bill for wrecked houses, compensation and shelter for people made homeless by floods is running into millions of dollars.

Many of the hundreds of people whose homes, businesses and livelihoods have been washed out are angrily blaming government river control authorities for blundering.

The authorities admit they were caught out by exceptionally heavy rain and an unexpected late snowfall in the Rockies, followed by a heatwave. Nevertheless many riverbank residents had either grown complacent about living alongside such a wild river, or taken a chance, and lost.

The Colorado runs for 1,450 miles to the Gulf of California and has carved the Grand Canyon and other magnificent fissures. It waters seven states and part of Mexico, and its dams, aqueducts and reservoirs have created rich communities in once barren parts of California and Arizona.

The 726 foot Hoover Dam, near Las Vegas, is the greatest of the eight along the Colorado and is one of the world's largest suppliers of hydroelectric power. It has also helped to control flooding.

This year, however, the Colorado has proved that it is not completely tamed. The extraordinary combination of very heavy rain, snowfall three times heavier than normal and the onset of hot weather made nonsense of the estimates of the Bureau of Reclamation, the river management authority.

With reservoirs brimming, threatening large-scale floods, engineers have had to relieve pressure by increasing outflow from the dams, leading to flooding of more manageable proportions.

The engineers say that they have to release enough water



for the reservoirs to cope with the next snow melt.

Hundreds of people have been evacuated and many of them are furious, saying the river managers should have released water sooner. The Government has opened disaster compensation offices and more than 600 people have lodged claims.

Five Mexicans have been killed in the flooding, and an American died when a raft capsized in the Grand Canyon.

Some resort towns in the lower reaches of the river, from Hoover Dam to Yuma, close to the Mexican border, are suffering because of a ban on tourist boating and because visitors are staying away. But Boulder City booms as visitors flock to see water flowing over the Hoover Dam spillway for the first time in 42 years.

Many of those affected by flooding are among the 2,000 or so people who have accepted the risk of living in the flood plain because it is relatively cheap to do so and because the winter climate is agreeable. Some are retired people, living in caravans, who would find it too expensive to move and who cannot afford flood insurance.

The Colorado is still running high, and will do so for several months. Engineers say it has stabilized but there is concern that seeping floodwater poses a long-term threat to farming in parts of California, Arizona and Mexico.

Girl shot dead during Santiago curfew

Santiago (AFP) - A Chilean girl, aged 19, was shot dead near Santiago and a boy of 17 was shot in the back during a curfew ordered by President Augusto Pinochet's regime to quash a third day of national protest.

Police identified the girl as Isabel Sanhueza Palacios, a student. She was shot in the neck, on Tuesday, but the exact circumstances of her death were not immediately clear.

The other victim Alberto Pino Quezada, was shot in the back from a passing car in a suburb of Santiago, police said.

While troops yesterday patrolled the capital to enforce the 8pm curfew, a deafening din broke out as thousands of people banged pots and pans and sounded car horns to express anger at their country's economic straits, social problems and the military government's failure to draw up a definite plan for a return to democracy.

In two earlier days of protest, in May and June, six people died and some 2,000 were arrested in the most violent protests since the regime seized power a decade ago.

As electricity cuts plunged several neighbourhoods into the capital into darkness, including the central Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, people built barricades and burnt tyres.

The banging and shouting

came as loudly from the elegant suburbs of Providencia, Vitacura and Reina as from the working-class districts of Pudahuel, Conchalí and Cisterna.

Around midnight, numerous shots were heard around the capital.

The noisy protest was echoed in Concepcion, a city of some 1.5 million people, 350 miles from here, and also under military curfew.

Earlier in the day, three bombs had exploded on the railway line between Santiago and Valparaiso, interrupting traffic.

Hundreds of students demonstrated at the law faculty of the University of Chile and at the Catholic University.

Police also failed to stop angry demonstrations at the Santiago law courts, where lawyers for the arrested Christian Democratic Party leader, Señor Gabriel Valdés, and two of his colleagues, filed habeas corpus writs.

ROME: The Pope called yesterday for dialogue between the Government and protesters and urged demonstrators to avoid violence, even in the attempt to reach goals of legitimate aspirations. He also endorsed the Chilean bishops' conference appraisal of the situation as "grave".

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South African policeman suspended after killing of black held in custody

General Johann Coetzee, the South African Commissioner of Police, announced yesterday that an unnamed white policeman has been suspended from duty in connection with the shooting of a young black man in a Soweto police station on July 5.

General Coetzee said that the suspension would remain in force at least until the investigation into the incident being carried out by the police department had been completed. Certain statements and the results of scientific tests were still outstanding.

Mr Paris Malatji, aged 24, died in the Protea police station. So far the police have admitted only that the cause of death was a bullet wound, and that it was inflicted shortly after Mr Malatji had been detained for questioning. They have not said what offence, if any, the dead man was suspected of.

A post mortem was carried out on July 7, and Mrs Pearl Legodi, the dead man's aunt, was present for the purposes of identifying the body. She was also told the results of the medical examination. The

police have so far refused to comment on the post mortem findings.

According to Mrs Legodi, Mr Malatji had a bullet wound in the middle of the forehead just above the nose. She said that the bullet appeared to have been fired at point blank range as there were burn marks visible on the skin. There were no signs of any other injuries.

So far the incident, which on the face of it appears to be one of the most horrific in the long catalogue of dark deeds in South Africa's police stations and prisons, has received remarkably little comment in the South African press. Not a single paper has yet reported the post mortem results.

South Africa has scrapped the last vestiges of statutory racially-based job reservation whereby certain jobs could be reserved exclusively for whites under the Labour Relations Act.

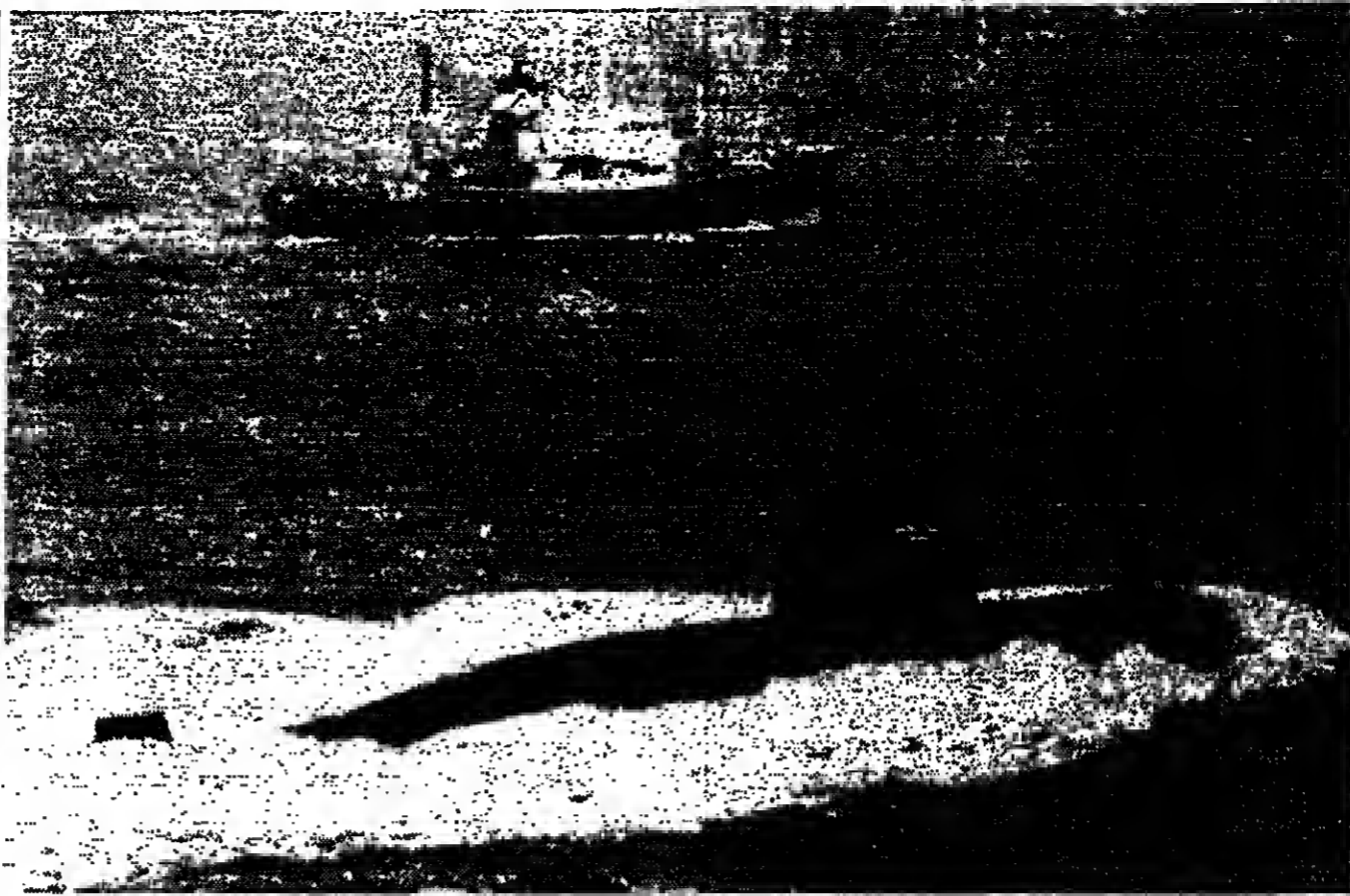
The Government's action puts an end to "Determination 27" which had hitherto reserved a small number of specialist jobs in the mines for whites - surveyors, samplers and ventilation officials. Now blacks can

also apply for these jobs.

Although of some symbolic significance, the Government's move still leaves intact a formidable barrier to black advancement in the Mines and Works Act which dates back to the early years of this century and prohibits blacks, solely on the basis of their colour, from obtaining blasting certificates showing they are competent to handle dynamite.

This means that the more than 500,000 blacks who work on South Africa's gold, coal, copper and platinum mines are prevented from becoming fully-fledged miners, though there is no doubt that many are as competent as their white supervisors. This is technically not called job reservation, but its effect is the same.

The Government is in favour of the abolition of this barrier to black job advancement, but is not prepared to force the issue against the wishes of the very conservative white Miners' Union, which claims that the Government is less interested in removing the colour bar than in employing cheaper black labour.



Testing time: The submarine Santa Cruz, built by West Germany for Argentina, leaving Emden for sea trials. The 1,700-ton boat, first of a new class, has six torpedo tubes and a 25-knot top speed.

Welshman accused of subversion in Malta

Valletta - Mr Anthony Price, aged 20, from Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, was charged in court yesterday with conspiring to overthrow the government of Malta (our Correspondent writes).

The charge alleged that he had taken part in a conspiracy to subvert the government of Malta by taking up arms to compel it "to change its measures and councils".

Mr Price, who was prevented from leaving Malta by the police, was rearrested yesterday evening. He had previously been detained for 67 days, being released by court order on June 20.

Murder inquiry

Mr Richard Cottrell, Conservative MEP for Bristol and North Wiltshire was appointed yesterday by the European Parliament's petitions committee to investigate the murder of Miss Aro Chapman, a journalist, in Greece in 1971.

Basque deaths

Bilbao (Reuter) - Two gunmen believed to be Basque separatists shot dead a policeman north of Bilbao yesterday. In San Sebastian a suspected Basque guerrilla was killed by a bomb he was apparently carrying.

Dissident jailed

Moscow (AFP) - Mr Vasilii Barat, aged 37, leader of the committee for the right to emigrate, had been sentenced to five years in a labour camp for "agitation" and "anti-Soviet propaganda", *Trud* newspaper reported.

Missile mission

Tokyo (AFP) - Mr Shozo Kadota, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, has left for Moscow talks expected to deal with medium-range nuclear missiles which the Kremlin says may be switched to Asia, with four Soviet-occupied islands claimed by Japan (Leading article, page 13).

Royal check-up

Bahrain (Reuter) - Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia left Taif for a medical check-up in Geneva. Prince Abdullah, aged 59, is Deputy Prime Minister and commander of the 30,000-strong National Guard.

Man in the news

Cossiga on the switchback

It was not at all out of character for Signor Francesco Cossiga to have been elected Presiding Officer of the Senate, and so the country's second most important public figure after the head of state, an hour after he had taken his seat in the Senate for the first time.

He is a man of unusual qualities, with long experience in parliament, but his career has been marked uniquely by success and disaster.

He is best known for his tenure of the Ministry of the Interior in the days when terrorism was at its height and seemed invincible. He was to become the Prime Minister who, with courage and parliamentary skill, won approval for the stationing of cruise missiles in Italy.

Yet both these ministerial experiences ended dramatically, with terrorism responsible in both cases for his discomfiture.

He was Minister of the Interior when his close friend,



Signor Cossiga: Returning from political oblivion Signor Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister who first appointed him to the post, was captured by the Red Brigades to what is still Italy's most important act of terrorism. Signor Cossiga's police failed to find the Christian Democratic leader. On May 10, 1978, he resigned. The

body of Signor Moro had been found the previous day in the back of a car in the centre of Rome.

Signor Cossiga is a sensitive man with a strong conscience and sense of duty. He seemed to be at the end of his career if only because he himself might have been able to overcome the tremendous shock.

Then in August, 1979, President Pertini plucked him out of the shadows and made him Prime Minister. His policies won him the outright opposition of the Communists. Allegations were made that he had given a friendly warning to a Christian Democratic colleague about the impending arrest of his son, a terrorist.

A Parliamentary commission absolved him, but once again, the effect on him seemed likely to end his capacity to continue in the forefront of politics.

Now suddenly, and typically, he has been elected with more votes than any of his predecessors.

Yellow river valley faces flood crisis

Peking (Reuter) - Torrential rain which has swollen the Yangtze River to bursting point and claimed at least 90 lives is spreading north to threaten the Yellow River valley, reports from the area said yesterday.

Officials in the main Yangtze danger areas between Jianli, in Hubei province, and Jiujiang, in Jiangxi, said that the creaking system of dykes containing the treacherous river was still holding.

But in northern Qinghai province, the authorities at China's second biggest hydroelectric dam project near the headwaters of the Yellow River said that emergency work was in progress to stave off an expected flood as the rain feeds the waters downstream.

Construction workers were making strenuous efforts to fortify the structure of the Longyang Gorge dam.

In Anhui province, which has reported 90 dead so far, a flood control official said that the danger was not over yet.

In Wuhan, the capital of Hubei, the river was said to be already well over its level July, 1931, when it ruptured its dykes and burst on to low-lying land.

Bonn cracks down on protesters

From Michael Blayon, Bonn

The West German Cabinet yesterday unanimously approved a controversial law making it an offence to take part in a demonstration that the police have declared to be violent.

Under the law, which is to be sent to committee stage and introduced as soon as possible, anyone who does not leave a rally after being ordered to do so by the police can owe face up to one year's imprisonment, even if not personally engaged in violence.

The law, which was introduced by Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the right-wing Minister of the Interior, has been bitterly attacked by the Social Democratic opposition and the Greens, who see it as a threat to the constitutional right to demonstrate.

The police have also expressed doubts on the need for the change, saying rioters can be adequately dealt with under existing laws. Last weekend a senior judge said it could not be right that to convict rioters the state made all demonstrators criminals.

The toughening up of the law has been a main plank of the Christian Social Union, of which Herr Zimmermann is a leading member, and was one of the principal points of disagreement both during the coalition talks and later between the CSU and the liberal Free Democrats (FDP).

Herr Zimmermann, however, has been determined to get the legislation through Parliament before the expected wave of demonstrations this autumn against the deployment of Nato missiles in Germany. He has also called for a ban on masked demonstrations, making it an offence to take part in protests with a covered face.

The FDP appears to have blocked this proposal, but Herr Hans Engelhard, the FDP Justice Minister, has wooed only minor co-operations in his fight to water down the other provisions.

The cabinet was hurried into approval of the changes by the riots in Krefeld last month when stones were thrown at the car of Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, and 134 demonstrators arrested. Chancellor Helmut Kohl bitterly criticized the local government and the security arrangements.

On Sunday police arrested 104 young people after raiding a youth club on suspicion that they had taken part the Krefeld demonstration.

Chad army retakes key town

Ndjamena (Reuter) - Another 300 Zairean soldiers arrived in Chad yesterday to boost President Hissene Habre's army which appears to have turned the tide in its war against advancing Libyan-backed rebels.

The number of Zairean troops is expected to rise to more than 2,000 in the next few days.

The Government announced it had recaptured the key eastern town of Abéché which fell to rebel troops last weekend. Foreign correspondents were taken to Abéché to see for themselves that rebel claims to be in control were false.

The claimed recapture of Abéché, a dusty town of 40,000 people near the Sudanese border, was described as an important turning point in the Government's efforts to beat back the rebel offensive.

PARIS: Mr Idriss Misikine, the Chad Foreign Minister, said yesterday the civil war was "a situation of unprecedented gravity" and pressed a new request for French troops to intervene.

He said French shipments of military aid to Chad had been insufficient to end the Goukouni offensive.

DANGLE THIS AT THE NEXT BOARD MEETING.

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THE CHANGING FACE OF COAL

There have been some impressive advances in boiler technology, combustion techniques and methods of coal and ash handling.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency. Equally surprising is that in modern installations coal and ash are seldom seen and rarely touched by hand. And smoke is consumed within the boiler.

COAL, OUR ENERGY LIFELINE

British industry needs a modern, reliable and economical fuel to replace those that will dwindle in supply.

Coal is that energy lifeline.

We are fortunate enough in Britain to have the resources to supply industry with coal for

the next 300 years. At the Vienna Conference all EEC member countries agreed to reduce their reliance on imported oil; coal - the major alternative - makes Britain well placed as the largest and most efficient producer in Western Europe.

Fine, you say, but what about the cost of converting to coal?

You'll be pleased to know that there are several ways of effectively achieving an economic installation.

THE 25% GOVERNMENT GRANT SCHEME

Basically this scheme can provide for up to 25% of the total project capital cost of making the change to coal.

All companies in the private manufacturing and most service industries are eligible, providing that oil and/or gas has been used to meet at least 75% of the process steam or heating requirements over the previous year. The scheme does not stop you benefitting from other grants (Regional Development Grants for example) for which you may qualify.

HELP COMES FROM ALL QUARTERS

Apart from the grant schemes there are leasing arrangements that make converting to coal a lot easier on your cash flow. Further beneficial funding could come through the EEC. And the NCB is willing to enter into favourable medium and long-term supply arrangements with individual customers.

Here again the aim is to reduce capital outlay and bring down running costs.

It is within the power of coal to make British industry more efficient, more cost-effective, more competitive in world markets. If we make the most of what coal has to offer, all

Britain will benefit. Your company included.

For further information please fill in the coupon and send it to the National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Department, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE.

For further information on the Government Grant Scheme, please apply direct to The Department of Industry, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

Name _____
 Company _____
 Address _____

T14/7/83A

Please tick the aspects of coal you need information on

Government Grant Scheme
 Regional Development Grant
 EEC Funding
 Leasing developments
 Supply arrangements

NCB

Coal. The fuel with a future.

سكنا من الاصل

Chirac launches offensive against tide of immigrants

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Racial tension is growing in France, and yesterday M Jacques Chirac, the flamboyant Mayor of Paris, fired another salvo against immigrants. His attack is not likely to ease the problem.

He wants financial aid to induce what he calls foreign "refugees" to return to their country of origin, immediate expulsion of foreign residents who commit criminal offences, and much tougher entry requirements.

In an interview with *Paris Match* magazine, published yesterday, the Gaullist mayor said immigration was becoming "more and more worrying".

Measures taken by the Government since May, 1981, (when the Socialists came to power), had led to a significant increase in the number of immigrants coming illegally to France, and in particular to Paris.

Not only had there been an increase in the traditional immigration from the former French territories in North Africa, but there had been successive waves of new immigrants from India and Pakistan, and even more recently, from Ghana, Zaire, Angola, China and Hongkong, from where they were arriving in "great numbers".

He said: "They are increasingly English-speaking and come via London, which expels them to France. The last 'open and welcoming' country in Western Europe, and furthermore a country where it is easy to get social security".

In Paris, immigration was particularly serious. Foreign pupils now accounted for 30 per cent on average of the school population, and even more in certain areas: 52 per cent in the 2nd Arrondissement; 42 per cent in the 3rd Arrondissement.

The city's social security office was inundated by requests from new immigrants. "These people are particularly demanding and sometimes aggressive. They are well informed about their rights", he said. That indicated the existence of diverse organized networks which are bringing them up to date with the latest legal situation.

The right response was "neither laxism nor racialism", he insisted, adding that he personally hated all forms of racialism. But new measures were urgently needed, the reintroduction of visas for certain countries, and much better frontier controls to ensure that "false tourists" did not enter the country clandestinely.

Much tighter checks were needed to ensure that "false students" did not use their studies as a pretext to settle in France. The family ties of alleged relatives of immigrants already living in France also needed to be checked much more carefully, as did their intended place of residence and claimed resources.

Foreigners asking for political asylum should be examined particularly carefully. Those who had already been living for several months in other countries should not be admitted, M Chirac said.

Canberra experts may visit French test site

From Tony Dobson, Melbourne

Australia is likely to send scientists to the French Pacific nuclear testing site on Mururoa Atoll to study the effects of the testing programme.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Australia was prepared to take part in the proposed inspection provided the mission was endorsed by the South Pacific forum meeting in Canberra next month.

"We do not want anyone to suggest that we are not prepared to take part, but at the same time our priority is to ensure that our South Pacific nation partners understood and support such a move because our highest priority is to progress towards a nuclear-free South Pacific. We will do nothing to impair that", Mr Hayden said.

"France has approached Australia, New Zealand and a number of independent nations in the South Pacific to send qualified scientists to Mururoa Atoll.



On the warpath: A Salvadoran "Hunter Battalion" soldier on combat patrol near San Vicente. Rebels killed four troops and injured five in an ambush

Gierek permitted to live in peace

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Edward Gierek, the disgraced former Communist Party leader of Poland, appears to have escaped the humiliation of a public tribunal to assess his political mistakes. However, his Prime Minister, Mr Piotr Jazdzewicz, and a deputy premier are, according to the findings of a parliamentary commission, to be referred to a state tribunal to answer charges of economic mismanagement.

A question mark has hung over the fate of Mr Gierek ever since the imposition of martial law in December, 1981, when he and his principal ministers were interned - along with thousands of Solidarity activists - lest they become a focus of opposition.

There then followed a surge of public criticism of Mr Gierek and his era - he was party leader from 1970 until shortly after the strikes of August, 1980 - on the grounds of disastrous investment policies and fostering party corruption. This criticism stopped abruptly at the start of this year and his name has scarcely been mentioned since.

Mr Gierek, who now lives in a closely watched villa in Katowice, could still face criminal charges - for example, for building villas with state funds - but this now seems unlikely. His escape is due to the terms of reference of the parliamentary commission that has been examining the Gierek leadership for evidence of constitutional "irresponsibility".

But Mr Gierek never held a state position - only a party job, albeit the top one - and therefore cannot be tried. The political embarrassment of trying a party chief who was once on the best of terms with the Soviet Union has thus been spared the present Government.

Also exempt from being heard by the Tribunal of State - a parliamentary body which has the right to refer people to the prosecutor - are Mr Edward Babuch, a former Prime Minister, and Mr Jan Szydlak and Mr Tadeusz Pyka, both Deputy Premiers under Mr Gierek.

But Mr Jaroszewicz, one of Mr Babuch's predecessors as Prime Minister, and Mr Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, another Deputy Premier, who fell in February, 1980, say that he is ill and indeed a number of the accused Gierek leadership have suffered from illness.

Lawyer told to produce 'stolen' sex films

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Prosecutors have ordered a lawyer to produce in court films which he said showed senior Reagan Administration officials romping with women at sex parties.

Police served a subpoena on Mr Robert Steinberg on Tuesday night after he announced that the films he acquired from a mystery blonde had vanished.

Earlier, police seized Mr Steinberg's luxurious Beverly Hills office as part of the inquiry into the disappearance of three films. The lawyer said they showed couples having natural sex "as we know it" - and sadomasochistic sex.

He said they depicted sex games involving two officials, a congressman, a late millionaire friend of President Reagan, two businessmen and four women.

"Mr Steinberg has been ordered to produce the films in criminal court on July 25," a police spokesman said. "When we served the subpoena, he apparently did not have the films."

"The Police Department has no substantiation of Mr Steinberg's public claims the films exist. The court will have to obtain some answers on the existence of the films and their alleged theft."

Mr Steinberg claimed people in the films included two members of the Reagan Administration of ambassadorial rank and a member of the US House of Representatives.

The late millionaire Alfred Bloomingdale, who was a member of President Reagan's so-called "kitchen cabinet" of advisers, was also in the films, he said.

Other participants were Vicki Morgan, Bloomingdale's self-proclaimed mistress, who was beaten to death last Thursday, two businessmen - "who go back 20 years (with the President)" - and three other women.

Mr Steinberg said he had been handed the films by a mysterious blonde who wanted them used as a bargaining tool in the trial of Marvin Panoast, a 33-year-old unemployed clerk charged with Vicki Morgan's murder.

He reported the disappearance of the films soon after telling reporters he had telephoned Mr Fred Fielding, a White House lawyer in Washington and, on Fielding's advice, would hand over the films to the Los Angeles prosecutor's office.

In his final article on Matabeleland, Stephen Taylor, Harare correspondent, looks at one way in which the Zimbabwe Government is trying to protect the region's farmers.

Security goes private

Protection - at a price

MATABELELAND Part 3

the Shangani district owned by a local company.

Mr Ray Fawcett, a former policeman and head of Fawcett Security company, is at pains to emphasize that the guards do not constitute a private militia. Rather, he says, they are an early-warning system for farmers and a deterrent to gunmen.

Since the operation started more than three months ago,

he believes that the guards have twice saved farmers' lives.

In the first, an unarmed guard surprised a group of gunmen as they were cutting through a homestead security fence at night and, by acting as though armed, scared them off. In the second, two guards helped Mr Edward Rushmore, a Nyamandhlovu farmer, to drive off gunmen after the homestead came under fire.

Mr Fawcett acknowledges ruefully that not all guards have been as reliable. One, at the Nyamandhlovu farm of Sir Humphrey Gibbs, former governor of Southern Rhodesia, went berserk while drunk and fired shots into Lady Gibbs' car as it stood parked near the homestead. The guard was disarmed before doing any more harm.

The idea of a guard force was put to Mr Fawcett by another Nyamandhlovu farmer after Mr Eric Stratford, his wife and two grandchildren were murdered in March.

The main problem of the scheme is that farmers, in the grips of a second year of drought, can ill afford the cost. Mr Fawcett says the guards are supplied at cost, but still only 10 of the 25 farmers left in Nyamandhlovu can run to this additional protection.

Another farmer in the district, a former policeman, is trying to persuade the authorities to agree to the establishment of a police reserve, made up of farmers and serving members of the force, to help the Army in operations against gunmen.

Continued



Sir Humphrey and Lady Gibbs: Guard went berserk.

Fear of AIDS causes blood bank shortage

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

New York hospitals are facing a chronic shortage of blood because of donors' irrational fears about the disease AIDS.

Surgeons say that unless people come in soon to give blood they will have to postpone operations. The director of the Greater New York Blood Programme says that if there were an emergency requiring large amounts of blood the blood bank would not be able to cope.

It is widely believed that the disease can be transmitted through blood transfusions and now, it is clear, there is a fear that it can be caught simply by giving blood.

Thai officers ordered to declare assets

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

In a new drive against corruption the Thai Government has ordered more than 10,000 ministers, officials and military officers to declare their assets and liabilities within 15 days to the Counter Corruption Committee.

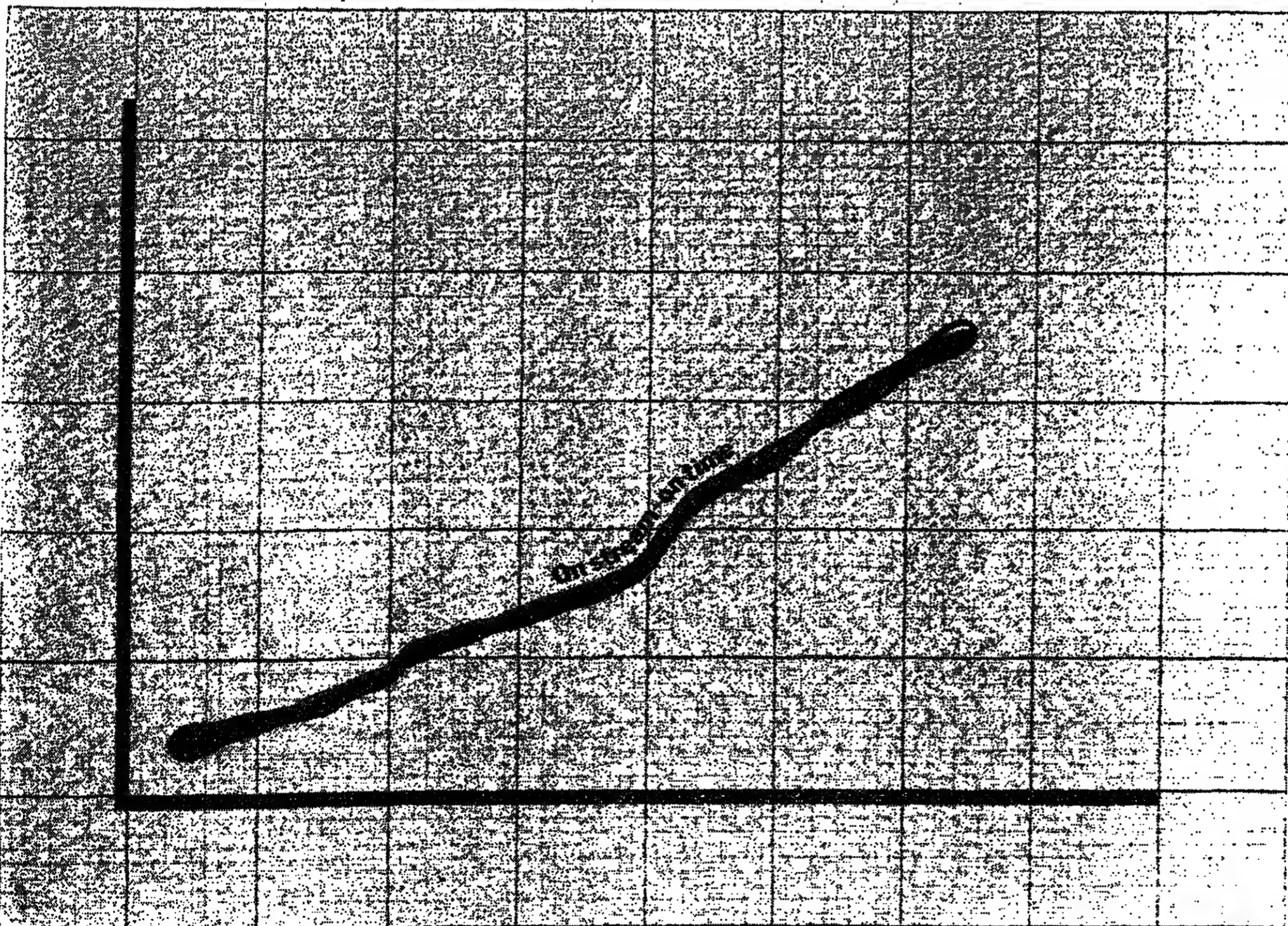
General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, rejecting a proposal that the military should be exempted, said the image of the armed forces might be tarnished if officers were not included.

This is the first time that officers, down to the level of divisional commanders, and permanent officials have been obliged to file personal financial reports.

In the past only Government ministers and a small number of senior officials were required to do so. The new rule also applies to police officers down to chief inspector level, senior judges, public prosecutors and university rectors.

Mr Prathuang Kiratibutr, a former Interior Minister, appeared in the criminal court in Bangkok yesterday to deny charges that he had behaved improperly as Director General of the Public Prosecution Department by ordering a prosecutor to drop serious drug charges against a young New Zealand tourist three years ago.

He was also accused of acting improperly in another narcotics case.



Especially when it's coming from Brae 'A'. That's the name of our oilfield in the North Sea.

We discovered it in 1975 and since that time we've spent almost one billion pounds on its development.

That includes developing a giant production platform with a total weight of around 60,000 tonnes.

Over 70% of the order for the construction of this huge platform went to companies in Britain creating thousands of jobs.

At peak, over 5000 men were employed offshore to ensure that the project was completed on time.

And that doesn't include manufacturing industry employees, supply boats, caterers and divers.

This July, the first oil comes ashore. The first fruits of this mammoth investment, justifying the confidence of the Brae co-venturers and their employees alike, and providing many more new jobs in this exciting and challenging industry.



Brae 'A' on stream.

Co-venturers in the Brae project: Marathon Oil U.K., Ltd (Operator), Britoil plc, Bow Valley Exploration (U.K.) Limited, Kerr-McGee Oil (U.K.) Limited, Westar Exploration (U.K.) Limited, L.L.E. (U.K.) Inc., Sovereign Oil & Gas PLC and Saga Petroleum (U.K.) Limited.

It's amazing what a little drop of oil can do.



IT'S TOUGH ON THE STREETS.

Driving isn't getting any easier.

So, at Renault, we decided to produce a car that's designed to meet your real needs.

And bring back some enjoyment to motoring. The new Renault 11.

It comes in five versions, with a choice of 3-door and 5-door body styles.

All are hatchbacks, with prices starting at just £4,350*.

Appearances aren't always deceptive.

The Renault 11 certainly looks tough enough. So do some other cars.

But, unlike some other cars, this car has toughness and safety built in.

The body is given full anti-corrosion treatment before it's even made. (All the metal used is pre-protected by a special rustproofing process called cathaphoresis.)

Extra protection is provided by shock absorbing bumpers and re-inforced side panels.

The design also includes safety deformation (or crumple) zones.

Put simply, the Renault 11's sporty good looks are built to survive.

The real drag about driving.

The Renault 11's advanced aerodynamic body shape has a drag co-efficient of just 0.35.

On paper, that's terrific.

In reality, it means that the 1397cc TSE model, for example, is capable of speeds of over 100 mph.

Whilst, at the same time, it helps keep your petrol costs down to a minimum.

You can get as much as 55.4 mpg at 56 mph from the GTL model. And as much as 38.2 mpg driving in and around town.

Now, a word of comfort.

Conditions outside a car tend to dictate what conditions are like inside.

Knowing this, we've tried to make you feel as comfortable as we can.

In the top models, the ingenious, monotrace design of the front seats lets you adjust them through an arc until you find the ideal position.

Meanwhile, in the back, your passengers can be comfortable too.

They can stretch out their legs either side of the single monotrace runner.

Also, some models have split rear seats, which you can fold down individually to provide extra luggage space.

Technically, it's now all possible.

The level of technical equipment in the new Renault 11 is exceptional.

There's everything from central door-locking and electric front windows to a 'lights left on' warning buzzer and an oil level indicator on the dashboard.

Everything you need to make life easier.

And, we believe, make the business of driving today more of a pleasure.

RENAULT 11

1100cc and 1400cc. From £4350.



BOOKS

Our old father figure

King George V
By Kenneth Rose

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95)

By and large recent monarchs have been exceptionally fortunate in their biographers...

hats and frock coats, togues and long dresses, the symbols of rectitude as changeless as the Palace itself.

And yet what a strange complex pair they were, as Kenneth Rose reveals in this wonderful biography of his.

Kenneth Rose's account of how the honours system, much to the King's horror, was dreadfully abused, particularly by Lloyd George, is fascinating if depressing.

Surely this is one of the most fascinating of biographies and one of the most enthralling of our time.

J. H. Plumb

Great man manqué

Cyril Connolly
Journal and Memoir

By David Pryce-Jones

(Collins, £12.50)

He tells us in *Enemies of Promise* (1938) how the world would go round the school: "Connolly's being funny", and an admiring crowd would gather.

But then Cyril Connolly built his whole career out of such parables, such *Cautionary Tales*.

As David Pryce-Jones observes astutely in this penetrating and very funny memoir: "he cast himself to his own satisfaction as the great man *manqué*."

But would the Journal have made another *Unquiet Grave*, as Connolly once pondered in 1968? The *Itanics of Sacred Places*, the lists and lamentations of Friends, the brilliant disquisitions on Homesickness, Romanticism, Melancholy, Bathing, Libraries, Lesbianism, Idleness, Authorship, all suggest the possibility.

Nevertheless it is still difficult to see how future biography will finally place Connolly. Comparisons with other great Men of Letters - Dr Johnson, Théophile Gautier, Edmund Wilson - will have to be made. I am sure.

Yet the final construction, the finished work, is not there. All that remains is the "innate feeling for clay", and the shadowy projection of Cyril Connolly's other myth of himself, the genius in exile, permanently about to grant deeds, write great works.

Richard Holmes



The Gatehouse, Stanway House, Gloucestershire: an odd stylistic amalgam, with Gothic bays, gables from Holland, and Renaissance chimney-stacks and gateway

Glories of English stone

English Stone Building
By Alec Clifton-Taylor and A. S. Ireson

(Collins, £12.95)

"Good chimney construction", declares Alec Clifton-Taylor, "is so often compelling our lazy minds in a direction undreamed of previously."

Decisive yet accommodating, precise and robust, implying a profound pleasure in a job correctly done, whilst leaving it plain that the retention of clay pots on stone houses, even in stone-coloured clay, is not really on...

His sensual enthusiasm and unselfish curiosity never flag. Who else would have watched the opening scenes of *The French Lieutenant's Woman* in the serene conviction that the lady was unlikely to slip off the Cobb at Lyme Regis into the sea since the Cobb is constructed of Portland stone, well known for its foot-holding powers?

English Stone Building is handsome, lucid, reasonably priced, and generously illustrated with nearly two hundred photographs by Peter Carson and beautiful drawings by David Green.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction
Hallo Jung lovers

The World is Made of Glass
By Morris West

(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

The Ice House
By Nina Bayden

(Macmillan, £7.95)

I once crossed the Atlantic on a ship where one could drink as much red wine at dinner as one wished. This I did. It was only after a week I realised that successive carafes, although pleasant in their way, were having very little effect.

lesbianism, sado-masochism and most exciting of all, murder.

On the face of it, Magda - who is a kind of blue-stocking with a bull whip - seems to have come to the wrong man, for Jung is having a few problems of his own.

The World is Made of Glass is solidly researched and professionally written, but it does not go to the heart. I have a suspicion it is not aimed there, and that Morris West is tackling universal themes with Universal Pictures in mind.

"There is no better recipe for boredom," argues West's Jung, "than year round sex with a legal wife." Jung lovers - wherever you are by now - will enjoy Nina Bayden's chilling if somewhat suburban account of adultery, deceit and enduring female friendship.

other people, for it transpires her husband, the asthmatic Joe, has been carrying on with another woman. On a melodramatic trip down the Nile, Ruth discovers this to be no other than her friend Daisy.

Nina Bayden has often been keener on irony than plot. In this novel she does succeed in maintaining a balance. Its faults lie not with the peripheral characters, who are wickedly and robustly observed, but with the central trio who are sometimes feeble and often silly.

In a semi-detached in Hendon, rejoicing in the name of Shangri-La, are discovered the corpses of two old women. One had been dead for up to a year. Flitting back and forth over the century, *When I Was Otherwise* (Bodley Head, £7.95) by Stephen Bestart traces the background of the demises.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Crime
Realism that compels belief

Four Novels
By Jim Thompson

(Zomba Books, £8.95, paperback £5.95)

Hammett, Horace McCoy, Chandler, "none of these men ever wrote a book within miles of Thompson's." The appellate upsetter I quote is R. V. Cassill, an American academic, and though computer-ranking writers is a pretty silly occupation, his claim does at least indicate that Thompson is a novelist worth consideration.

However, in *The Gateway*, the first of the four novels in this notably value-for-money omnibus, he produced a book that absolutely deserves to live. It is the story of ever-amiable Doc McCoy, a compunctionless criminal whose engaging wife engineers his escape from prison and who with her is hunted, hunted in his turn, kills and kills and kills again while yet perversely retaining the reader's sympathy and who ends in a sort of hell, described

in a reaching-up to the symbolic which made me at least think of Borges. But until this last section, Doc's adventures are described with a flat realism that compels belief.

Of the other novels in the volume, *The Killer Inside Me* betrays its pulp origins in a soft-porn tone, though even there the writing is commendably unexaggerated.

But Zomba Books simultaneously put us even deeper in their debt with *Four Novels* by David Goodis (£8.95 hardback; £5.95 paperback), another '40s and '50s pulp author who writes at a high level and with a genuine romanticism.

Teeth and Claw, by Gabrielle Lord (Bodley Head, £7.50), Decadent suspense story set in isolated smallholding, slowly mounting thanks to a fine (if sometimes overextended) description to a truly gripping climax.

Keystone, by Peter Lovesey (Macmillan, £6.95), Murder in Hollywood, a straightforward tale, and beautifully easy to read with all its doubtless accurate facts neatly stowed away.

Spiral Staircase, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £6.50), Ex-top cop just out of stir takes law into own hands. But never mind the action (which crackles), feel the implications (which frighten).

The Fatal Shadow, by Gavin Black (Collins, £6.95), Adventure writer here produces a delightfully rare Scottish spinstress heroine forthrightly involved in Highlands murder, a lady to remember.

The Lie Direct, by Sara Woods (Macmillan, £6.50), Woods does it again with a tremendously teasing puzzle (How can spy-biznism be innocent?) and her customary, credible courtroom showdown.

H. R. F. Keating

Hamlet and Ophelia

Mrs Oscar Wilde
By Anne Clark Amor

(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

The Importance of Being Constance
By Joyce Bentley

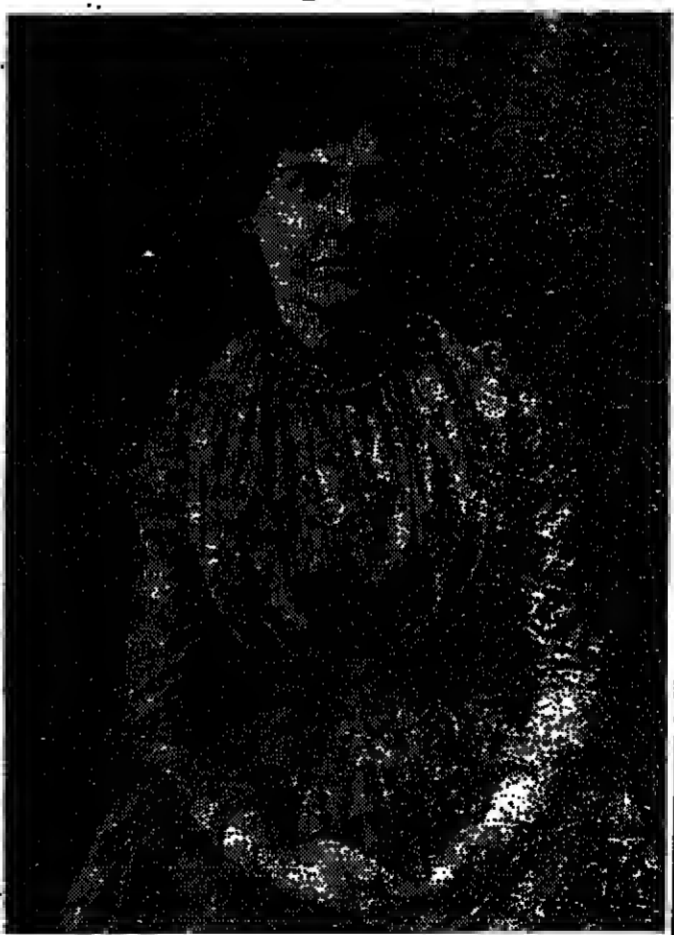
(Robert Hale, £8.75)

Oscar Wilde's debacle has been described as having the dimensions of a Greek tragedy. He got into trouble for doing what the Greeks did; and his imprisonment ruined his life and brought him to an early grave.

It was his wife, Constance Wilde, whose tragedy was truly Greek: innocent, she was pursued by the Furies, in the grip of a fate whose inevitability she could not divert.

In the early 1960s, two films were produced almost simultaneously on the trials of Oscar Wilde (the Robert Morley and Peter French versions). Now here are two lives of Mrs Wilde and how the authors must be cursing each other for, dare I say, queering each other's pitch.

An odious comparison has to be made; and the palm must go to Anne Clark Amor, whose book is larger, fuller and more scholarly than Joyce Bentley's. At its worst, Joyce Bentley's work reads like a romantic tush novelette. "Between heart-forging alarms and vile fantasies of her husband with Douglas, between the agony of waiting and the fear of knowing, she knew that, whatever abnormal maze he had let himself into, she would always love him."



Oscar's ever-constant Constance

However, in one respect - and it is an important one - Joyce Bentley does score over Anne Clark Amor. Because she is not so scholarly, and is prepared to indulge in some pretty free speculation, off the leash of "documentation", she does seem to get inside Constance's mind more than the rival biographer.

There are some discrepancies between the two books. For example, Anne Clark Amor says it was Constance's father, Horace, who exposed himself to nursemaids in the Temple Gardens, Joyce Bentley holds it was her grandfather, Horatio, adding the glorious Rosism: "Whether he revealed little or all made no difference to the outcome; he could no longer be considered for an eminent position."

Both writers keep creditably to their brief, which is Constance Wilde's life. Not Oscar's: he is only allowed on scene when his life impinges on hers. Perhaps for this reason some Oscar anecdotes turn up which are not too familiar from the biographies of him - though no doubt they are well-known to professional Oscar-watchers such as Mr H Montgomery Hyde.

In some of the jests there were true words. Joyce Bentley tells this story: "Before her marriage her clothes were so striking that, as she and Oscar strolled about Chelsea, an urchin remarked, 'Amlet and Ophelia out for a walk. I suppose,' to which Oscar replied, 'My little fellow, you are quite right, we are.'" In Oscar's spurning of Constance and in her uncomprehending and constant love for him is much of Hamlet and Ophelia's tragedy. It is surprising that Constance did not go mad.

Pop goes English

The Language of the Teenage Revolution
By Kenneth Hudson

(Macmillan, £15)

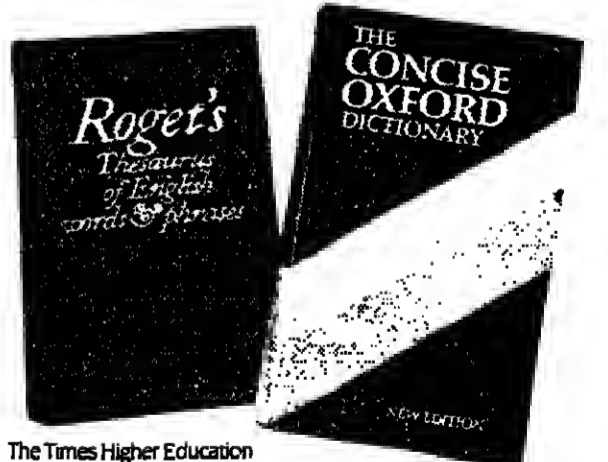
There is no Queen's English, but a thousand overlapping dialects, registers, and uses to which we put the mother tongue in different contexts.

Philip Howard

cut, and I can speak how I want." He explores the ways in which the teenage code affected the language, often in subtle detail, including the habit of speaking in inverted commas for irony or sarcasm.

A SPECIAL OFFER

The Times Higher Education Supplement



The Times Higher Education Supplement is the weekly newspaper devoted to the affairs of higher education. It publishes news, features and comment about universities and colleges in Britain and abroad.

Please send me a year's subscription to The Times Higher Education Supplement and my free Roget's Thesaurus Concise Oxford Dictionary. I enclose my cheque for £25.00 made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd. NAME: ADDRESS: SIGNATURE: DATE: TT6

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 13: The Viscount Dunsross was received in audience by the Queen on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

Birthdays today

The Earl of Arran, 45; Mr Guy Bassett Smith, 73; Mr Ingham Bergman, 65; the Right Rev T. Bloomer, 89; Miss Vera D. Palma, 52.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Group Captain R. P. O'Brien, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in succession to Group Captain J. S. B. Price.

Latest wills

Lord Rodney de Rasthelfe, of Mayfair, London, Government Chief Whip from 1959 to 1964, and MP for Rasthelfe from 1950 to 1966, left estate valued at £120,097 net.

Memorial service

A memorial service for Mr George Rank, QC, was held on Tuesday in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. The Rev Felix Boyd officiated and the lesson was read by Mr Justice Goulding, Treasurer.



Text for today: The Prime Minister presenting Mark Arand, aged 15, a pupil from Oak Lodge School, East Finchley, with a remote-control teletext unit, one of several charity presentations at a ceremony yesterday at Guildhall, in the City of London, to mark the sale of the millionth teletext set. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Luncheons

HM Government Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Lancaster House given in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Gabon.

Receptions

Security Research Limited Mr Andrew Bowden, MP, was host at a reception given by Security Research Limited on July 12 at the House of Commons. Among those present were: members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Industry, the Metropolitan Police, and the defence industry.

Dinners

Posford, Pavry and Partners Mr John Posford, Chairman of Posford, Pavry and Partners, was host at a dinner held on Tuesday, July 12 at the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club in honour of a delegation from Vanuatu led by the Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. J. M. Hill and The Hon W. H. Fitzherbert The engagement is announced between the Hon W. H. Fitzherbert, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Colin Hill, of Coley Court, East Harptree, Avon, and Wendy (Pud), youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Stafford, of Swynnerton Park, Staffordshire.

Obituary

MR ROSS MACDONALD American crime writer Ross Macdonald, the American crime novelist, died in Santa Barbara, California, on July 11. He was 67 and had been ill for some years.

OBITUARY

MR ROSS MACDONALD

American crime writer

Ross Macdonald, the American crime novelist, died in Santa Barbara, California, on July 11. He was 67 and had been ill for some years. Macdonald - the pseudonym of Kenneth Millar - was a craftsmanlike author and elegant stylist, recognizably of the school of Dashiell Hammett and Raymond Chandler, and was unchallenged in his time as the heir of that tradition of crime writing.

University news

Sir Claus Moser elected next Warden of Wadham Sir Claus Moser, vice-chairman of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and chairman of the board of directors of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has been elected Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, in succession to Sir Stuart Jackson.

Lady Moran

Lady Moran, MBE, who died on July 12 at the age of 88, was Chairman of the Council of Bedford College, London, from 1959 to 1962. She was also known to a wide circle of friends as the widow of Lord Moran, M.C., who was Churchill's personal physician during the war years.

Mr Richard Lee

In himself he was a bridge between the two different social, political and economic systems. In conversation earlier this year he gave instances of how that bridge of what can be achieved by mutual trust and the will to cooperate in areas of development.

Mr Keith Wickenden

In 1977 he chaired an appeal for the Foundation in Kent, the success of which was largely due to his leadership. In the following years he continued to render great service to the Foundation both in and out of Parliament.

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University news

Sir Claus Moser elected next Warden of Wadham

Sir Claus Moser, vice-chairman of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and chairman of the board of directors of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has been elected Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, in succession to Sir Stuart Jackson. Sir Claus was born in Berlin in 1922 and came to England with his parents and brother in 1936. He was educated at Frensham Heights School, Surrey, and at the London School of Economics.

Lady Moran

Lady Moran, MBE, who died on July 12 at the age of 88, was Chairman of the Council of Bedford College, London, from 1959 to 1962. She was also known to a wide circle of friends as the widow of Lord Moran, M.C., who was Churchill's personal physician during the war years.

Mr Richard Lee

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SPECIAL REPORT

Portugal

After months of uncertainty, Portugal now has its strongest parliamentary government since the 1974 Revolution ended the dictatorship. But Dr Mário Soares has come to power at a time of acute economic crisis. Richard Wigg reports.

One of the most revealing books on Portugal's contemporary politics, published just before the April general elections, is *The Illusion of Power*. Written by a full-time political adviser to President Eanes - he presides over a privileged though not impartial vantage point for observing Portuguese politics - it seeks to show how Portugal's Socialist and Social Democrat Parties, the country's two main political forces, each failed in their differing ways after attaining power to lead the nation and so effectively implement a programme.

After the Portuguese voters last April 25 cautiously hedged their bets, giving 36.3 per cent for the Socialists and 27 per cent to the Social Democrats (in elections held on the ninth anniversary of the armed forces "Revolution of the Carnations" these two parties found themselves - after years of combat - with no real alternative but to form a coalition government.

Their two leaders, both lawyers but men of very distinct personalities, the 59-year-old Socialist Dr Mário Soares, almost as widely known outside Portugal as at home, and Social Democrat Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, aged 47, clinging to his Coimbra university town birthplace, laboriously drew up a coalition programme and late last month obtained approval for it from the Assembly of the Republic, Portugal's single chamber parliament, by 161 votes to 67.

18-month long emergency austerity programme Dr Soares, Prime Minister for the second time and leading a government of national salvation, has prescribed for the country. These facts are - foreign indebtedness, nearly \$14,000m, which has doubled since the revolutionary phase ended in 1976 and is a heavy burden for a country with under ten million inhabitants; a balance of payments deficit of \$3,200m, largely due to imports of essential items like cereals and oil; a chronic public sector deficit, with near bankrupt public sector enterprises, productivity figures only one fifth of the OECD average and half those of neighbouring Spain, and at least one million jobless or underemployed.

Portugal has been living on borrowed petro-dollars, particularly since 1979 when the late Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, a political charmer and then Social-Democrat leader, obtained power by leading an anti-Socialist coalition govern-

ment, with levels of domestic expenditure way ahead of national production. These grew in real terms at more than ten times the OECD nations' average. The drama now in Lisbon lies not only in Dr Soares's own image of a man of action without any more verbose socialist oratory. Beside him is Dr Ernani Lopes, aged 41, the steady new Minister of Finance

and Planning, who shoulders a task which dominates the rest of the cabinet-made up of nine Socialists and seven Social Democrats.

Son of a Lisbon tailor, Dr Lopes is an Independent close to the Social Democrats. Some people in Lisbon are already likening him to the young Dr António Salazar, who started his dictatorship of almost 30 years by putting the country's finances in order in the 1920s at the behest of the military.

But the parallel seems inaccurate. Dr Lopes is not a monetarist for monetarism's sake. Austerity, symbolized after his taking office by devaluation of the escudo, steeply increased fuel prices, and a slashing of food subsidies on items of popular consumption, is for him not an end in itself, but a necessity to get a grip on the nation's spendthrift economy. The economy has got to be restructured, not lived off anarchically from the outside world, as under Salazar, but in order to join the European Common Market, Portugal's only long-term salvation in Dr Lopes's view.

Portugal's contemporary mood packs a fundamental paradox. Many ordinary Portuguese openly say their country needs firm, decisive government, leadership out of the crisis. But Dr Soares, presenting his Government's programme to Parliament before the vote, shrewdly noted a tendency in the country to regard the sacrifices needed as always incumbent on "the others".

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the previous prime minister whose two and a half year administration as the longest-lived government since the end of the Revolution must take much of the blame for how Portugal's crisis has only worsened, has just warned of the risks involved in combating the dilemma for democracy itself.

"Democracy is only viable from certain economic, social, and cultural levels of development", the former magazine editor told Lisbon's *Diário de Notícias*, "and when these levels are pushed down by reason of an economic crisis or structural defects the regime itself, and not merely the government of the



Dr Mário Soares: the new Prime Minister prescribes austerity

day, is endangered. To cut the per capita annual income from \$9,000 to \$8,500 is one thing, to go from \$3,000 per head, which is still not yet Portugal's level, to \$2,500 is very different and has totally distinct political effects".

Dr Soares, in the name of patriotism, has taken on a daunting political challenge to lead the Portuguese out of a crisis whose cure cannot fail to have high social costs. Even his ambition to run for a third consecutive term, does not lessen his calculated political gamble.

For as Portugal's most experienced politician he is attempting to act as a bridge between the following of his own Socialist Party in the country and that of the Social Democrats.

But already his call for a "social pact", even a truce, between the social partners has not met with the hoped-for response. With more than one million jobless or underemployed, 100,000 estimated workers mouths behind with their wage payments and inadequate social assistance, the crisis in Portugal is a wholly different phenomenon from that of northern Europe. The IMF's recipes for a stabilization programme, prior to stand-by assistance, on which Dr Lopes is embarking *faute de mieux*, is not being tried in a faraway Latin American or Asian nation but in a country of Western Europe still struggling with structural, social and political problems of underdevelopment.

THE ECONOMY

The truth that must be told

In his speech at the swearing-in of his government last month the Prime Minister, Dr Mário Soares, solemnly announced that the moment of truth had come. It was no longer possible for Portugal to obtain overseas loans while the country continued to live beyond its means.

The economy has been paralysed for several months and major public and private companies, employing thousands of workers, are on the verge of collapse with billions of escudos in debts. The state is unable to continue the subsidies that have kept these companies functioning artificially.

For the past few years Portugal has maintained a level of domestic expenditure in excess of its national production and this excess has been financed through external borrowing. Portugal's failure to adjust to the second oil shock in 1979 meant that its domestic expenditure in real terms during the past three years has increased by almost 15 per cent while the OECD countries' percentage stands at about 1 per cent. Money supply increased by 35 per cent in 1980 and 1981 and by about 27 per cent last year.

The average growth rate during the past three years was around 3.2 per cent. In 1981 the balance of payments deficit represented almost 11.5 per cent of gdp and last year the figure had risen to 13.5 per cent. These levels of deficit could only be maintained by borrowing. The external debt has almost doubled since its 1979 figure of \$7,270 became \$13,460 at the end of 1982.

On coming to power the new Socialist-Social Democrat coalition stated that many Portuguese were not yet aware of the dimensions of the crisis. It is difficult for them publicly to blame the previous management for the present situation as the Social Democrats were the majority party in the last government. Until now the effects of the crisis have mainly been felt in banking and financial circles but with the introduction of the present short-term austerity measures the whole country will share the sacrifices that these measures entail. Public awareness came quickly when, during its first week of office, the Government devalued the escudo by 12 per cent and withdrew subsidies on such essentials as bread, milk, sugar, cereals and animal feed, so increasing prices by more than 20 per cent. Petrol prices were increased last week for the second time this year.

The Government has pledged to work "until exhausted" to carry out its economic recovery and development plan for national salvation. In the short term, this means tackling the balance-of-payments deficit and the foreign debt. Long-overdue measures taken by the last caretaker government at the beginning of the year, such as raising interest rates and a surcharge on imports, are beginning to take effect and the measures now being introduced are designed to restore international banking confidence in Portugal after seven months of political uncertainty.

Short-term borrowing problems are tempered by the fact that the debt servicing ratio is around 27 per cent and by the \$11.5bn of foreign exchange reserves (largely in gold) which the state has demonstrated its willingness to use.

The escudo devaluation was necessary not only as a deterrent to imports but more importantly to give the green light to emigrants and businessmen with vast amounts of foreign reserves outside the country due to continuous devaluation rumours. The Government has warned the population that wage increases cannot keep pace with the cost-of-living increases and that everyone must make sacrifices in order to put the economy on its feet again.

continued on page 17

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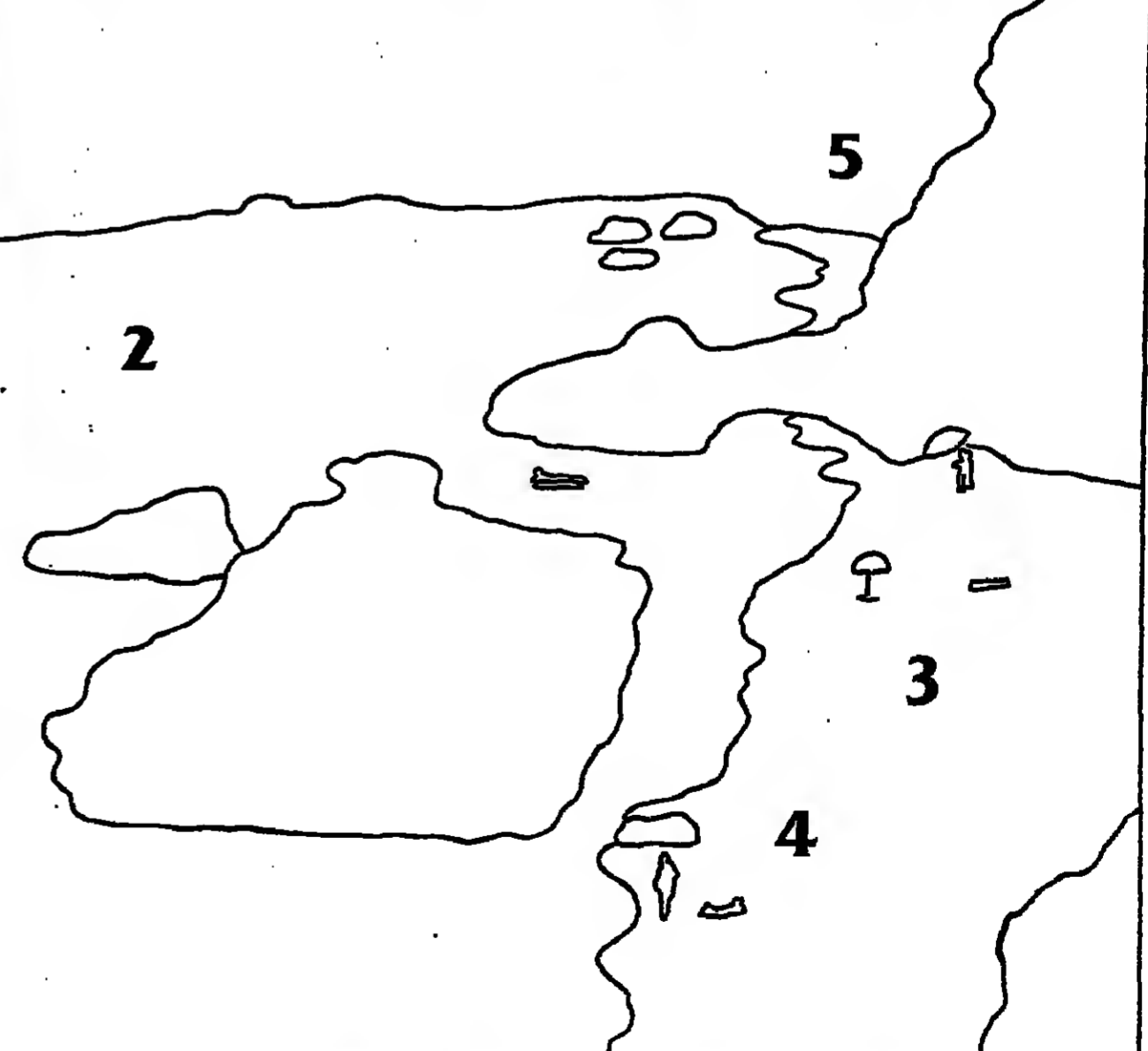
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IBERIA

The prickly neighbours



Dr Mário Soares, the new Portuguese Prime Minister, (right) and his Spanish counterpart, Señor Felipe González, at a previous meeting in Madrid: can the two Socialist leaders improve relations between their countries?

Portugal and Spain set maximum store on joining the European Community yet both persist with a barren policy, rooted in history, of turning their backs on each other. Relations between Lisbon and Madrid are at a new low.

When Senhor Jaime Gama, Portugal's new Foreign Minister, met Señor Fernando Morán, his Spanish opposite number, in Bonn last month he received a promise from the Spaniard of a fresh effort to improve relations as soon as possible.

An outsider might think an improvement in the least two Socialist politicians from the Iberian Peninsula could set themselves as a goal. But national interests on both sides and folk memories could well prove stronger and defeat them. A meeting between President Eanes and King Juan Carlos has been quietly put back until some progress on the ground emerges.

A trade dispute between the two nations has been dragging on for more than a year. A fishing conflict with both fleets kept out of each other's waters has been allowed to continue six months after an existing agreement expired.

Portugal's fears of a dominant

role by Spain if Madrid decides to join Nato's military organization have only been stilled because of the Socialist Government's decision to "freeze" Nato integration until after a referendum, probably in 1985.

Cultural exchanges are virtually non-existent and no market exists for private initiatives to prove the Governments have got it wrong.

From President Eanes down to the man in the street, the idea that Portugal's "big brother" might take over responsibility for the defence of the Iberian Peninsula under Nato is seen as reversing all Portuguese history since independence was achieved from Spao in the seventeenth century.

The Spaniards made things worse when preliminary talks about military integration were discreetly held before the Socialists arrived in power, by demanding a Nato command for themselves from the Canaries to the Balearics.

Portugal's then foreign minister replied publicly, declaring Lisbon would have no objections if the Spanish Canaries were brought under Iberian, the Nato command based on Lisbon and headed for the first time, since last year, by a Portuguese admiral.

Señor Morán recently judged that Spain had no intention of constricting Portugal's Nato role. But doubts exist in Lisbon about how far the Socialist Government will go in curbing the Spanish generals' "strategic thinking".

The Portuguese desire to play a bigger role in Nato has just been stressed by the new coalition Government floating the candidacy of Senhor Yasco Futscher Pereira, the previous foreign minister, as future Nato Secretary General.

However the Nato planners may draw the command structures, a basic Portuguese resistance stems from awareness that the country stands to obtain less in military assistance from its richer Nato allies when Spain's armed forces can put in their hefty demands for modernization.

Diplomats from the richer Nato countries in Lisbon privately admit Portugal has never been generously treated, though the United States enjoys a vital Atlantic base on Lajes, in the Azores, and is now negotiating for four oew mainland installations.

Portugal's trade with Spain shows a four to one imbalance in favour of Madrid. Unlike

Ireland, which prepared for EEC entry by opening up to Britain, Portugal is reluctant to negotiate with Madrid the second phase of a 1980 Efta agreement supposed to provide a framework for trade between Spain and Portugal before EEC entry, maintaining that Spanish exports have poured in. Madrid replies that Portuguese exports, textiles, paper pulp, shoes, tinned fish and wines, are uncompetitively priced or already "coals to Newcastle".

But it is the fishing dispute which really conveys the intransigence based on typically differing perceptions by the two nations.

Official "reminders" by Madrid of the importance of the Spanish market for Portuguese fishermen or of Portuguese dependence on Spanish electricity supplies, especially in times of drought, have gone down very badly.

Relations between the two countries' top fisheries negotiators have even been personally tense, with Lisbon's Secretary of State once protesting that the Spaniards were so aggressive that they wanted to come in fishing on to the Algarve beaches, right under the tourists' noses.

Richard Wigg

EX-TERRITORIES

On the road back to Africa

Portugal's foreign policy can be said to be one of the few political areas which remains relatively unaffected by continuous changes of government. Successive administrations may introduce differences in style, but basically the four cornerstones of its policy remain the same: to join the European Community, fidelity within Nato, to look after Portuguese emigrant communities' interests and care for Third World countries - especially in Africa.

Traditionally, Portugal has looked outwards in order to solve its internal problems. When Brazil gained independence in 1822, Portugal developed its African colonies. But when, following Portugal's 1974 Revolution, those colonies were granted a hasty and poorly-planned independence, not only were they left to the mercy of extreme left-wing elements, but Portugal was left with internal problems and no overseas outlets with which to solve them.

As the revolutionary dust has begun to settle in Portuguese Africa, so Portugal has set about re-forging links with its five ex-colonies of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe. The degree of success achieved

is in no small part due to the efforts of the President of Portugal, General Ramalho Eanes, whose visits to Mozambique in 1981 and to Angola in 1982, backed-up by similar visits from the then prime minister, Senhor Pinto Balsemão, set the seal on Portuguese overtures of friendship.

Both Portuguese and African economic difficulties have necessarily restricted the level of commercial cooperation, but the Africans feel at home seeking advice from people who speak the same language and know and understand their everyday problems. Improved relations have meant that Portugal can be considered a country worth consulting on questions relating to the problems of southern Africa, although the Portuguese foreign ministry prefers to play down this aspect, feeling that whatever success it may achieve in an intermediary capacity is due to the fact that it is not out to impose any particular line of thinking.

While commercial relations with the three smaller ex-colonies have continued more or less at the level of pre-independence days, in Angola and Mozambique the two years following independence brought

trading almost to a standstill, with signs of recuperation becoming evident from 1978 onwards. Portugal now has commercial agreements and lines of credit with all five countries. Several commercial ventures are under way, some of them joint-ventures with, among others, the EEC, France and Sweden as partners.

In Angola, Portugal is cooperating in the modernization and enlargement of the Cambambe Dam. Fifty per cent of the planned \$150m contract is scheduled to be paid in oil. Contracts in the tourist sector have already been signed and Portuguese tourist authorities are hopeful that they will play a major part in the development of tourism in Angola. Agriculture, transport and commerce are other areas benefiting from Portuguese cooperation. A record was established in 1981 for Portuguese trading in Angola with a trade balance of 12,902m escudos. However this was halved in 1982 due to Angola's internal difficulties.

In Mozambique, a contract is now being finalized calling for a Portuguese/French/Canadian venture to recoup the 400 miles of railway line from Nacala to Malawi. Again Portuguese cooperation is evident on

agriculture, building, commerce and transport and on the military side there are low-level plans in such areas as the provision of uniforms.

Portuguese/Mozambique relations took some time to get off the ground and a real improvement has only been seen in the past three years. As a Portuguese diplomat put it: "The more peaceful these countries are, the more they can turn their attention to being independently nationalistic. The more they feel threatened, the more they resort to idealistic rhetoric and pull back under the Marxist umbrella."

With 600,000 Portuguese in South Africa, Portugal also enjoys good formal relations with that country. Maintaining good relations there is considered imperative if Portugal is to assist in any way in southern African negotiations.

After 500 years of being in Africa, many Portuguese feel so close to their ex-colonies that they welcome a chance to work there again, not just for commercial reasons for they are aware of Portugal's financial limitations, but also because they still desire to be part of African development.

Susan MacDonald

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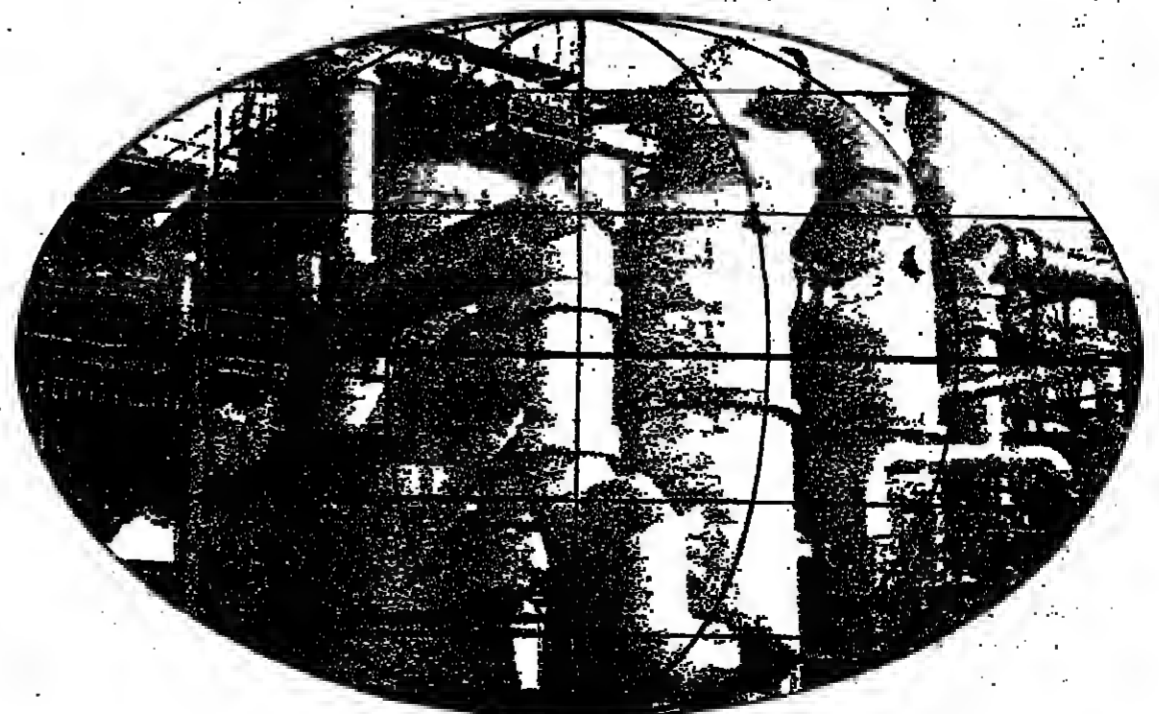
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PORTUGAL

AGRICULTURE

Getting away from medieval methods

This year Portugal will import over half of its food; 20 years ago it was self-sufficient and agricultural exports then covered 100 per cent of agricultural imports. Today exports cover only 27 per cent.

There are many reasons for this. Despite Portugal's green and pleasant look, only 27 per cent of its land is good for farming. In addition, it suffers from backward costs, emigration and nearly a decade of unstable governments with conflicting agricultural policies. The agricultural growth rate has been negative since 1970.

When domestic demand rose sharply because of large wage increases after the 1974 Revolution, a surge of emigrant remittances and an increase in the consumer market by a million refugees from Portugal's former African territories, the country's stagnating agriculture was unable to meet the demand.

It cannot, either, meet the demands which will be put on it if Portugal enters the European Economic Community. The new Socialist-led Government is determined to enter in spite of the fact that the country's agricultural sector is among the least productive in Europe. The Government has an ambitious programme for transforming the medieval structure of agriculture. It promises to support "viable agricultural enterprises" - preferably large, privately owned ones - and farmers' associations. Among a host of other things, the programme promises to create land banks for farmers, revise the rural rent law, bring prices progressively up to EEC levels, install a system of collecting, storing and distributing products and pass a new law to change direction in agriculture.

Unless dramatic changes are made, Portugal's non-competitive agriculture will be threatened by products from the EEC. For example, its olive oil industry could be virtually wiped out by a flood of cheap vegetable oils from the Community. To avoid this, talks are at present being held on a proposal for a transition period of from four to 10 years for sensitive agricultural products.

Senhor Severinato Pinto, of the planning department of the Ministry of Agriculture, said: "Some people believe that

joining the EEC will force us to evolve, but the impact will be negative if we don't react".

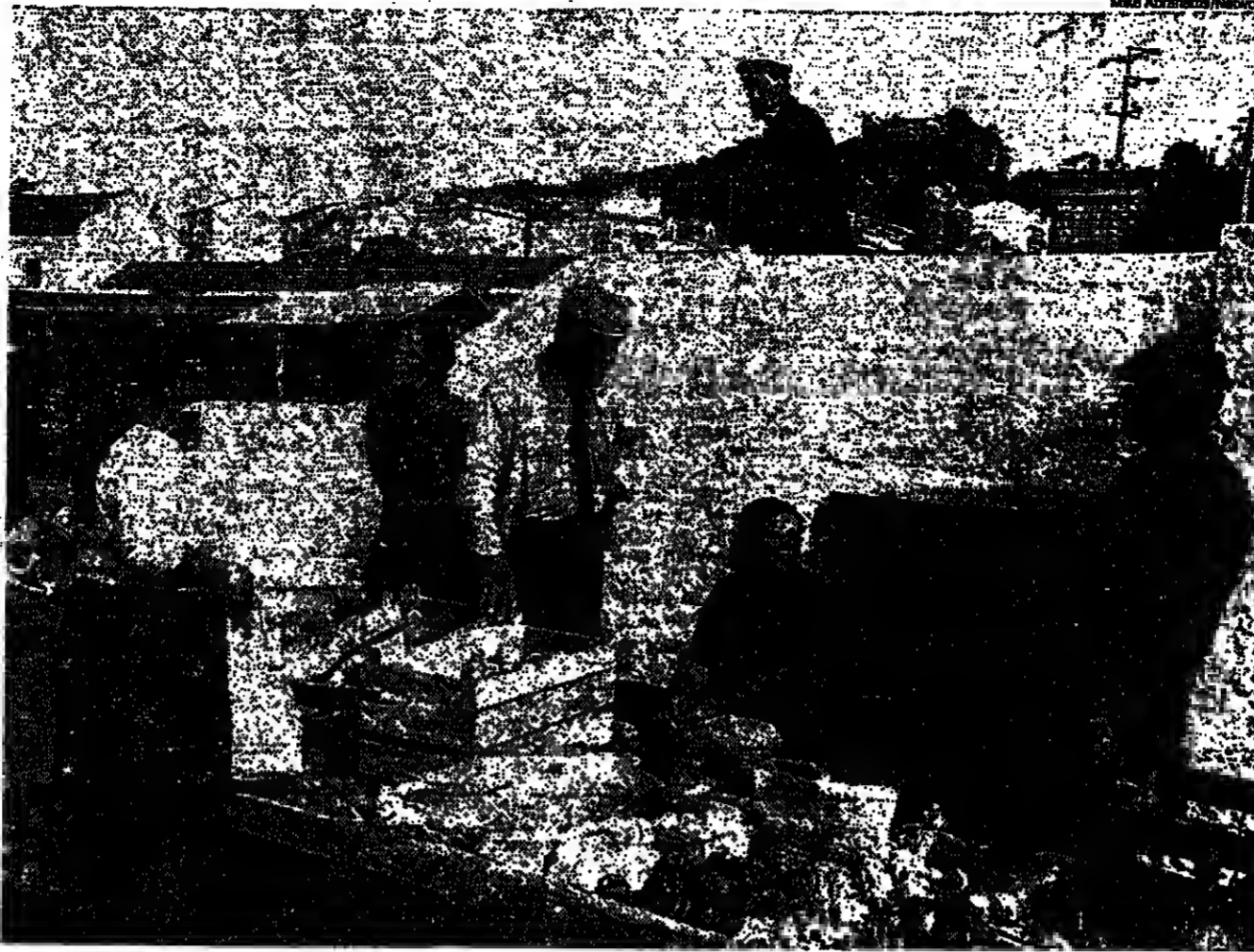
Portuguese products, on the other hand, pose no threat to the EEC. Even though Portugal is the fifth largest wine producer in the world, its production would amount to only 5 per cent of the total wine production in a Community of 12. Its exports of tomatoes, almonds and onions are minimal. Portuguese negotiators point out these facts to the EEC in support of their claim that Portugal should be allowed to enter on different terms from those applying to Spain, whose products do present a threat.

Several projects are under way to improve agriculture, and some changes are evident. Electricity now reaches many remote areas. Farmers are being encouraged to form cooperatives. An agricultural college, sponsored by Britain, the United States, Norway, and Holland to prepare agricultural technicians, now has 600 students. Production in the north of the country has slightly improved through the use of better seeds, hybrid corn, fertilizers and limestone to neutralize acid soil.

Although young people still tend to leave the land, young farmers are tentatively returning, encouraged by better conditions, a lack of jobs in the cities, and prospects of eventual emigration.

The north of Portugal has a five-year regional development plan backed by \$51m from the World Bank and an equal amount from the Portuguese Government. Its purpose is to improve and expand port wine growing, provide more irrigated land and more pasture for cattle and plan crop rotation. A second project backed by the World Bank is aimed at improving forestry all over the country. A third project, sponsored by the EEC, aims to prepare the wine and milk industries for accession by implanting the RICA accounting system required for EEC members.

Loans from the European Investment Bank and credit from Dutch and German institutions are also being negotiated. The United States is financing a project to correct acidity in the soil and British



Street market in Nazare, the fishing village and resort in central Portugal; without dramatic changes, the country's non-competitive agriculture would be threatened by Common Market membership

Facing the truth

continued from page 15

The nationalized sector had suffered from piecemeal management and over-staffing since the nationalization programme after the 1974 Revolution. The consequences of this policy have brought state industries such as Air Portugal and the shipping firms of Lisnave and Seneave to the verge of bankruptcy. Lisnave has suffered a series of communist-backed strikes which have all but crippled the company and resulted in the non-payment of workers' salaries. The civil construction industry, too, has declared itself on the edge of collapse and blamed among others the thriving clandestine building developers in Portugal. Corruption and moonlighting are part of everyday life. It is estimated that the parallel economy accounts for about 20 per cent of domestic production, with contraband being one of the foremost activities. Absenteeism is another blight on productivity and one which the Government declares itself determined to combat.

The future for Portuguese industry lies in its ability to adapt to the competitiveness of European integration. Over the last 18 months some industries, such as the important textile sector, have begun to realize the economic consequences of joining the EEC and first steps are being taken to modernize and streamline production.

One of the only rays of sunlight in an otherwise gloomy panorama is the pyrites explosion taking place in the Alentejo region by the firm of Somincor.

Somincor, with a 51 per cent interest held by a Portuguese state company, and 34.5 per cent held by each of two French companies was formed in 1980, after the discovery of high grade copper ore. Extraction from the Neves-Corvo mine should begin in 1986, with a projected yearly average of a million tonnes of copper ore.

It is, as yet, unclear whether the smelting plant planned at the Sines industrial complex will be completed in time to treat the first copper concentrates, but if not, they will be exported for smelting. Lloyds Bank International is handling the international financing of this important \$200m project. Present domestic imported copper consumption will account for only a third of the mine's final output. Other companies, including British ones, are prospecting in the area, but so far with no definite results.

taxes. If a private citizen then rents his apartment for tourist purposes, it does not necessarily come under official control.

This not only stunts the growth of the official tourist industry but also makes possible situations such as the deaths of five British holiday-makers in the Algarve last winter, as a result of faulty gas installations. After considerable bumbling when the facts were known, the authorities then undertook the mammoth task of inspecting the gas installations of all 6,000 officially recognized holiday homes, although they have no authority to inspect the others. Every one of the installations examined was in some way sub-standard.

A certificate is being issued to all units whose gas installations are up to standard, and the authorities suggest that both travel agencies and tourists ask to see these certificates when renting accommodation. Officially, it is said that not only have the deaths not affected the number of British visitors to the Algarve this year, but that the figure has increased. However, reputable travel agencies admit that the figure has dropped considerably because of the initial failure of the Portuguese authorities to demonstrate their willingness to put tourists' minds at rest.

The other main tourist area on the mainland embraces Estoril and Cascais on the outskirts of Lisbon. Its role as a summer resort is in conflict with its role as a Lisbon dormitory town. Both the railway line along the road which runs along the attractive coastline are congested in the rush hour, and a lack of pedestrian crossings on the road in some places make reaching the beach dangerous.

Again, shortage of water and sea pollution are problems to be overcome. Around the headland north of Cascais stretch miles of beautiful beaches and unspoilt scenery but the winds off the Atlantic account for the lack of tourist development in this area.

Two of the most beautiful tourist attractions in Portugal are the islands of Madeira and the Azores. Madeira is the more touristically developed, thanks to its position nearer the mainland, but the Azores, well-known to Atlantic sailors, are starting to be developed despite their tendency to seismic activity.

Over-speculation has meant that tourist units begun eight to ten years ago still remain unfinished. Some hotels have been changed while under construction into private apartment blocks to avoid being recognized by the tourist authorities and therefore subject to

consultants are being called in to study the possibilities of the Douro river basin. The latter project is being financed jointly by the British and Portuguese Governments.

Northern Portugal is mountainous and the farms are small - 50 per cent have less than two hectares. One farmer may own a number of isolated plots scattered about the countryside. Farmers cling to traditional methods and are reluctant to cooperate with each other. Only the wine and dairy farmers have marketing associations.

Although emigrants have poured back enormous sums of money, it has not gone into productive investment. "First they put their money into building a big house, then they put it into more land to gain status", Professor Luis Valente de Oliveira, who is in charge of development in the north, says.

In the south, particularly in the Alentejo, the land is flat, dry and arid, and the soil is poor. Before the 1974 Revolution, there were vast estates, mostly underfarmed, belonging to absentee landlords. Many families of seasonal workers squatted on the land in abject poverty. After the Revolution, the Communist Party led them in taking over more than one million hectares of land to form

TOURISM

Putting hotels in the right places

The tourist industry in Portugal accounts for about 5 per cent of gross national product. According to provisional Bank of Portugal figures, tourist receipts in 1982 amounted to 69,758m escudos. In recognition of this, the new Minister of Commerce and Tourism has acknowledged the economic importance of the industry and his intention to treat its problems accordingly.

Despite tourism's economic role and its importance in providing employment, it has suffered from a lack of central and co-ordinated regional planning which has resulted in a mushroom construction of hotels and holiday homes in a few main tourist areas while, until now, the rest of the country has been poorly equipped.

There are about 300 hotels in the whole of Portugal, of which about 60 per cent are concentrated in the four towns of Lisbon, Faro in the south, and Porto and Braga in the north. In some parts of the Algarve in particular, haphazard speculative building has not been accompanied by a similar growth in infrastructure, with the result that de-luxe hotels can be seen functioning in the middle of a wasteland.

Lack of access roads and amenities can be coupled with another more serious shortage - that of water. Dry winters over the past few years have caused serious scarcity during the summer. Plans to construct two more dams on the western and eastern side of the Algarve will go only part of the way to solving the problem.

Over-speculation has meant that tourist units begun eight to ten years ago still remain unfinished. Some hotels have been changed while under construction into private apartment blocks to avoid being recognized by the tourist authorities and therefore subject to

Martha de la Cal

Susan MacDonald

SM

PORTUGAL AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PORTUGAL has always been an active partner in European economic integration. She was a founding member of EFTA; with the first enlargement of the Community and owing to the importance of the British market to Portuguese external trade, Portugal, as well as the other nonapplicable EFTA countries, concluded on 22 July 1972 a bilateral Free Trade Agreement with the EEC. The purpose of these agreements was the liberalization of a free trade area for manufactured products, for the period 1973/77, thus preventing establishment from reappearing.

The setting up of a democratic system in Portugal in 1974 was accompanied by the tightening of the existing links with the EEC, our major trade partner (see Table). Besides this, the Community decided to grant aid to Portugal in the form of:

- an emergency exceptional financial aid (decided on 10 October 1975), the EIB having made available to Portugal credits to the amount of ECU 150 million, with subsidized interest, for the financing of infrastructure and agricultural projects in 1976 and 1977;
- an Additional Protocol to the Free Trade Agreement of 1972 and a Financial Protocol both signed in Brussels in September 1976. In the Additional Protocol, the Community, in order to facilitate Portuguese exports, made additional tariff concessions in the industrial and agricultural fields, and Portugal was authorized to reintroduce certain customs duties so as to further protect her most vulnerable industries. The Financial Protocol included an ECU 200 million aid in the form of EIB loans, scheduled over a period of five years (150 million at subsidized interest) to finance investment projects intended to increase industrial productivity and improve infrastructure.

As the Paris and Rome Treaties expressly provide that the other European States which share the ideals of EEC member-countries may accede to it, Portugal, on March 22, 1977, submitted its request for full membership in the EEC, a political choice which reflected the concern for consolidation of the Portuguese democracy. The several institutions of the Community issued their favourable opinion to our accession and decided to grant aid in support of the economic restructuring of Portugal through:

TRADE FLOWS BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Years	Exports		Imports	
	Million US\$	% of Total Exports	Million US\$	% of Total Imports
1970	395.9	41.6	756.2	48.3
1974	1,097.8	48.2	2,022.1	43.5
1978	1,368.6	56.6	2,402.7	45.9
1979	1,995.2	57.3	2,731.7	42.8
1980	2,546.9	54.9	3,686.6	39.5
1981	2,229.0	53.8	3,716.3	38.1
1982	2,694.1	57.2	4,325.7	40.7

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics.

- a Supplementary Protocol to the Free Trade Agreement (signed on 19 December 1979) which contemplates measures to protect the Portuguese industry and an easier access to the EEC of some domestic products;
- the accelerated implementation of the Financial Protocol (decided on 15 January 1980) with a two-year reduction in the period initially established for the realization of the overall amount;
- a pre-accession aid to support the country's integration (signed on December 13, 1980) to the amount of ECU 275 million, of which 150 million in the form of an EIB loan (125 million with subsidized interest) and 125 million in the form of nonrepayable aid, out of the Community Budget.

The negotiations for Portugal's accession to the EEC formally started on 17 October 1975. In the first ministerial meeting, it was agreed that the negotiations would continue on the basis of the acceptance by Portugal of the "acquis communautaire" and consequently that the adjustment problems on both sides would be solved by transitional measures.

The negotiations began to bear the desired results in 1982, a preliminary consensus having been reached on 22 February on 5 Chapters: Capital Movements, Euratom, Transport, Economic and Financial Matters and Regional Policy. On 21 June agreement was reached on three major issues included in the 2nd package, with the definition of the transitional periods for VAT, the Foreign Direct Investment system, and tariff dismantling in the industrial sector. In September, five major files were almost entirely closed - Customs Union, ECSC, External Relations, Tax Provisions and Right of Establishment - and the negotiations advanced to the third stage. Thus, the remaining issues are institutional and legislative matters and the chapters on Social Affairs, Budget Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries, the last two directly connected with the process of internal reform which the Ten have been discussing for quite a long while; as far as Agriculture, agreement among the Ten has still to be reached.

The setting up of a concrete timing for Portugal's integration in the EEC would be of major importance, even if a few transitional periods were considered. As a matter of fact, a precise time-table for accession would reinforce general confidence and stability, thus providing an additional stimulus to Portuguese businessmen in their efforts towards modernization. Under these circumstances, it is clear that a minimum consensus among the Ten on the future organization of the Community Budget and of CAP is of crucial importance for Portugal.

The largest contribution of Portugal's accession to the EEC shall be the strengthening of its role worldwide, due to Portugal's policy of openness to foreign countries and to its historical relations with countries in Africa, Latin America and the Far East.

The major consequences for Portugal of its full membership in the Common Market are, on the one hand, the defence against protectionism, which in recent years has been adversely affecting national exports, and, on the other hand, the financial aid that the EEC may grant and which will become the catalyst for the modernization of productive structures. Of course, this last aspect heavily depends upon the existence of viable projects, a prerequisite to take full advantage of Community funds; Portuguese authorities are well aware of the efforts to be made on this matter.

However, substantial changes are required for the accession to have the positive results we are aiming at; these changes should be made as soon as possible. That is an area in which foreign investment will have an important role to play. The integration of Portugal in the most free trade area of the world will also be an incentive for foreigners to invest in Portugal, a country with skilled workers and where labour costs are comparatively favourable.

BANCO DE PORTUGAL
Research and Statistics Department

MARKET REPORT by Jeremy Warner

Index hit by New York fall

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 4. Dealings end, July 15. Contango Day, July 18. Settlement Day, July 25.

The overnight collapse in Wall Street prices, coupled with lingering fears of higher British interest rates, was enough to push the FT 30 Index down by 5.2 points yesterday to close at 676.9.

Among the leaders, BOC was one of the few stocks to make any headway, gaining 6p to finish at 219p as buyers returned to the shares which have been out of favour since a recent analysts meeting.

Market sentiment and further fears about the introduction of the new anti-ulcer drug, Zantac, sent Glass Holdings down by 15p to 830p. Plessey was another heavy faller, coming back 10p to 654p on the day.

A rather dull statement on prospects from Mr Anthony Pilkington, chairman of Pilkington, the glassmakers was enough to send the shares down 7p to 236p.

per cent 1997 stock was released along with £200m of 11½ per cent Treasury stock 2001 to 2004. The FT 100 Index came down by 0.03 points to 79.97.

At a briefing to publicize the results, he said that this year's results are unlikely to be significantly different from last time when pretax profits fell from £53.4m to £49.9m.

Strong results from Cable & Wireless helped shake off fears of a further government sale of its remaining stake in the communications company.

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which is a low for the year. Dobson Park was also off 1½p to 59p as analysts began downgrading their long-term forecasts for the group which depends heavily on the mining industry for its orders.

Brecores was a weak market after the EEC ruling that the jewellers, reached a high for the year, rising 2p to 48p after good results.

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THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies

BRITISH FUNDS Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

RETAILERS Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

LOCAL AUTHORITIES Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

DOLLAR STOCKS Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E

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Sterling: Spot and Forward

Table with columns: Market rates, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

Money Market Rates

Table with columns: Clearing Bank Rate, Discount, Treasury Bills

Other Markets

Table with columns: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa

Dollar Spot Rates

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

Euro \$ Deposits

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

Gold

Table with columns: 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

Investment Trusts

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

STERLING: SPOT AND FORWARD

Table with columns: Market rates, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

MONEY MARKET RATES

Table with columns: Clearing Bank Rate, Discount, Treasury Bills

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

Euro \$ Deposits

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

Gold

Table with columns: 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

PROPERTY

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

RUBBER

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

TEA

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

MISCELLANEOUS

Table with columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E



Share Raters

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Bulmer figures flatten sunny profits predictions

H. P. Bulmer Holdings
Year to 29.4.83
State earnings £13.32m (£7.51m)
Pre-tax profit £13.32m (£7.51m)
Net final dividend £7.13m (£4.37m)
Share price 298p down 25p Yield 2%

Given the way in which the hot weather of the last two weeks has boosted the share price of H.P. Bulmer, the cider maker, it was hardly surprising that the release of the company's yearly results yesterday caused disappointment.

Market forecasts of the results had risen with the temperature and by yesterday morning one or two wild shots were predicting that profits would more than double. They rose by only 77 per cent at the pre-tax level and the directors realistically warn shareholders that although they will be higher again in the current year, they cannot possibly match that rate of growth again.

The shares duly fell 25p to 298p where even after the 67 per cent hike in dividends last year, the yield is still a demanding 2 per cent.

Cider has been one of the few

alcoholic drinks to have shown any sales growth in the last two years. In calendar 1982, the cider market of which Bulmer has more than half rose by a fifth. The growth slowed considerably during the first four months of this year and the market flattened out entirely during May and most of June.

The hot weather has brought the drinkers flooding back to the pumps and trading conditions are more buoyant than ever. Such sales levels cannot possibly persist but there is no reason for believing - as some do - that cider has gone ex-growth.

The industry argues that there is still considerable scope left for penetrating the licensed trade.

But even if cider produces a volume-growth of say 10 per cent this year, which would be good going, the four-point margin increases to 20 per cent that Bulmer saw in 1982-83, will plainly be absent this year.

Last March, the group increased prices by 6 per cent taking 10.13 per cent of the increase that fell into the company's last financial year. At the same time it promised that prices would be held for the

next 12 months, so it would be surprising if profits this year increase by much more than the rise in sales.

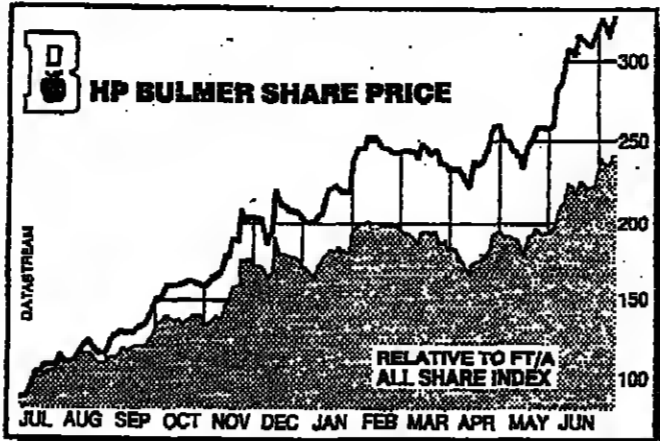
But a return to the black by overseas interests and a better contribution from other drink operations are likely and the company's shares do not look unduly high given that the state of the balance sheet has improved during the period of very rapid expansion.

Lennox

Lennox Group
Year to 2.4.83
Pre-tax profit £242,000 (£1.48m)
Turnover £24.58m (£91.88m)
Net/final dividend 0.8p/mk (8.5p)
Share price 32p Yield 3.76
Dividend payable 26.8.83

Lennox Group, the Merseyside-based food and drinks retailer, is another victim of the tough times and water-thin margins in the wine and spirits trade, of which the latest reminder was the collapse into receivership of the Augustus Barnett chain.

Lennox gets a third of its turnover from wines and spirits sales and its loss in this business



— the first ever amounted to £31.0m compared with a £42.0m profit in the previous year. By contrast, food did better and the operating profit only marginally at £24,000 compared with £1.04m the previous year.

Lennox which closed a couple of unprofitable supermarkets in rationalization moves, has also closed half a dozen branches in the drinks sector.

The group is showing signs of

has helped produce a second-half improvement with the drinks operation loss being kept to £74,000.

There was a better-than-expected recovery in food retailing in the second half, with a large new-style supermarket at Mold, Clwyd, opening in the autumn as part of Leonoos's switch to more modern stores. This was reflected in the group's second-half performance which produced a profit of £277,282 compared with £266,143 in the previous second half.

moving to the right direction and analysts are looking next time for pre-tax profits possibly reaching £1m with the dividend staying at its present severely reduced level.

A group like this, rich in assets, is still an obvious takeover target. There have been reports of a number of retail groups looking them over in the past few months. But with things as they are in wines and spirits a self-off by Lennox of this side of its business, much speculated about in the past, seems now to be unlikely.

Metal prices

There are as many ways of looking at metal prices as skinning a cat. It is a reasonable supposition that the upward trend evident in most cases from the beginning of the year will continue, albeit gently on average. But the extent of the recovery is distorted by currency fluctuations.

A chart prepared by Shearson/American Express for its mid-year market review makes the point clearly, if prices are translated into dollars a prevailing rate and based on an index of 100 at the end of 1978.

no metal is within respectable distance of the peaks attained in 1979/80.

To take the extremes of performance, at the end of May aluminium, the strongest market, stood at 140 compared with 160 in 1980; over the same period lead, the worst performer, has tumbled from 183 to 65.

The optimists, whose number grows daily on the metal markets, will doubtless contend that this proves how big a bull phase is ahead. That may be so.

But the burden of the argument is that indexing in dollars irons out the distortions caused by currency fluctuations. Take aluminium again: its price rise this year on the London Metal Exchange has been 60 per cent in sterling, but only 50 per cent in dollars.

The conventional solution has been to hedge metals, the raison d'être of terminal markets. But more and more there is a need to hedge currencies.

Currency futures markets, such as the London International Financial Futures Exchange, should benefit from the trend. Metal market users will need more services than a single market can provide.

COMMODITIES

Table with multiple columns: LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, LONDON COMMODITY PRICES, LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL. Includes prices for various metals and commodities like copper, zinc, lead, tin, and oil.

Table with multiple columns: RUBBER, SUGAR, COFFEE, MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES. Includes prices for various agricultural and livestock commodities.

Table with multiple columns: LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET, MOORGATE INVESTMENT TRUST, CONTROL SECURITIES. Includes market data and investment performance for various trusts and securities.

FACTROL

(Manufacture and sale of energy saving controls and automatic gas-ignition systems)

INCREASED TURNOVER PROFITS DIVIDENDS

Period ended 31st March 1983	1982	increase
Turnover	£1,944,000	£1,162,000 up 67%
Pre-tax profit	£461,000	£266,000 up 73%
Dividend per share	4.5p	2.0p up 125%

Mr. K. R. Wade, Chairman, reports:

- * Retained earnings and cash balances remain adequate for our immediate investment plans.
- * A number of new products for both gas-ignition and electric heating controls are under development.
- * Group actively pursuing opportunities for expansion into other areas of electronics.
- * Sales in current year well ahead of last year.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Pactrol Electronics PLC, Charlotte House, 10 Charlotte Street, Manchester M1 4FL.

Christie-Tyler

Following a rise of two pence to 275.0p from turnover for the year ended April 30 last, Christie-Tyler achieved a significant turnaround in profitability, producing pre-tax profits of £382,000 against a loss of £2.92m in the previous year.

The huge per cent increase in sales for the year contrasts with a fall of five per cent in the first half year. Pre-tax profits for the last six months of the year under review were £582,000, compared with a pre-tax loss of £220,000 in the first six months and with a loss before tax of £28.18m for the last six months of the previous year. But, for the second year running, there is no ordinary dividend.

Wyke Place Investments

Wyke Place Investments is to buy Westland (Publishers) from Tridant Group Printers and other offshoots of British Electric Traction for £1.28m in ordinary shares.

Security Centres Holdings

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £1.34m (£700,000)
Stated earnings, 10.2p (7.7p)
Turnover, £8.51m (£3.35m)
Net dividend, 1.85p (1.5p)

D. F. Bevan (Holdings)

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax loss, £114,000 (£67,000 profit)
Stated earnings (loss), 1.5p (profit, 0.5p)
Turnover, £13.55m (£14.57m)
Net dividend, 0.25p (1.0p)

Yorkgreen Investments

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £206,000 (£71,000)
Stated earnings, 2.67p (nil)
Turnover, £1.7m (£778,000)

Murray Northern Investment Trust

Year to 31.5.83
Pre-tax profit, £972,000 (£1m)
Stated earnings, 1.86p (2.02p)
Net dividend, 2.0p (1.55p)

Frank Horsell Group (shares traded on the over-the-counter market)

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £1.9m (£1.47m)
Stated earnings, £3.2m (£1.52m)
Turnover, £1.44m (£1.18m)
Net dividend, 6.1p

Western Board Mills

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £1.95m (£1.73m)
Stated earnings, 20.9p (16.2p)
Turnover, £3.79m (£4.12m)
Net dividend, 7.3p (6.5p)

Moorgate Investment Trust

Year to 31.5.83
Pre-tax revenue, £628,000 (£585,000)
Stated earnings, 9.32p (8.52p)
Net dividend, 8.80p (8.05p)

Control Securities

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £1.48m (£1m)
Stated earnings (fully diluted), 0.35p (4.31p)
Net dividend, 3.15p (2.75p, adjusted)

Deasjan Holdings

Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £6.93m (£4.75m)
Stated earnings, 25.48p (18.48p)
Net dividend, 5.75p (4.57p)

M & G Dual Trust

Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax revenue, £821,000 (£775,000)
Net interim dividend, 10p (8.4p)

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid Offer Yield	1982/83 High Bid Offer Yield	1982/83 High Bid Offer Yield	1982/83 High Bid Offer Yield	1982/83 High Bid Offer Yield	1982/83 High Bid Offer Yield
100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00
100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00
100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00
100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00
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السنة الأولى

RAS

RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'

MILAN - ITALY

The Annual General Meeting of RAS-Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà was held in Milan on 29th June 1983 and adopted as Ordinary Business the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1982, reflecting a net profit of Lit. 11.8 bn.

A dividend of Lit. 1,600 per share (1981: Lit. 1,400) was declared, which will be payable as from 19th July 1983.

In their Report, the Directors state that the Company's 1982 figures are not directly comparable with those of the previous year, mainly because the 1982 Accounts do not include figures for the French and Austrian Branch Offices which were transferred into locally incorporated Subsidiaries.

The comparison is instead homogeneous for direct insurances written in Italy, where there was substantial growth in premium income, with increases of 28% being achieved in the Life Branch, 29% in the Accident Account, 30% in the Marine Account and 19% in Fire.

At Lit. 162.2 bn, RAS' solvency margin exceeds the minimum legal requirement by Lit. 61 bn.

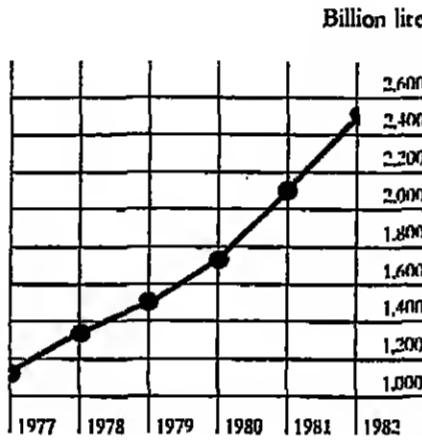
As Special Business, proposals were adopted to split each of the Company's Lit. 10,000 par value shares into two Lit. 5,000 shares, and to increase its share capital from Lit. 64,800,000,000 to Lit. 87,480,000,000 by means of a combined scrip and rights issue. The merger of four wholly-owned real estate subsidiaries into RAS was also approved.

Directors were elected to serve for the forthcoming three-year period, and at a Board Meeting held after the Annual General Meeting, Mr. Ettore Lollì was re-elected Chairman and Mr. Carlo Pesenti Deputy Chairman, while Mr. Umberto Zanni was re-appointed Managing Director.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS (Lit.) RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES

	1982
Premium Income	458,289,463
Investment Income	69,488,426
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	261,824,821
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	410,829,163
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	279,657,585
Life Sums assured	2,317,762,458
Share Capital	29,284,827
General Reserves	117,224,602
Profit for the year	5,365,764

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)



SALES OF THE RAS GROUP

Premium income breakdown in 1982 (in Lit.)

RAS (in Italy and abroad)	458,289,463
Other Italian Group Companies	89,266,173
Foreign Group Companies	587,935,443
Total premiums	1,135,491,079

RAS Group, Life Business
Total Sums assured ... Lit. 5,443,815,180

Wheeler's Restaurants increase dividend

By Wayne Litot

Wheeler's Restaurants announced an increased dividend on marginally higher profits yesterday. The restaurant chain, with 15 oyster and fish restaurants, a Billingsgate outlet and a small hotel, said that it managed to peg prices during the recession by cutting profit margins.

Mr Ronnie Emmanuel, chairman, said: "We had a very bad first half but the recovery in the second half more than made up for the shortfall and I am pleased to report that results show an improvement. The first three months of the current year show profits exceptionally better than a year ago".

Mr Emmanuel said the basis for the recovery was the company's decision to reduce drastically its profit margins.

The company, which buys most of its oysters from Prince Charles' Duchy of Cornwall estate, reported pre-tax profits of £30,578 against £207,436 the year before, earned on turnover of £8.2 million, up from £7.2m.

It intends paying a final dividend of 4.75p, making 6.12p for the year compared with 5.88p previously. Mr Emmanuel said that volume sales were up significantly and that all major areas of trading showed a healthy improvement.

The company has begun importing sole from Holland. Mr Emmanuel said that the prices are cheaper, grades better and the fish fresher. Wheeler's imports 7,000 tons of sole a year.

It is also expanding into merchandising with large purchases of fish stock through Billingsgate and intends to expand through purchases of hotels, public houses and wine bars.

Charterhall deal

Charterhall the British natural resources group and Faywin Investments of Australia have reached agreement for Charterhall to acquire 1.95 million ordinary shares of 10 cents (or 43.5 per cent) in International Energy Resources of South Australia. IER's main assets are oil and gas properties in the US and Australia.

Charterhall can also acquire, within six months of completion of the purchase of these shares, option rights for 900,000 shares in IER. Charterhall will issue to Faywin 1.37 million ordinary shares worth £825,000 at Tuesday's closing price, as the price of shares and option rights.

WALL STREET

Braniff signs peace pact with rival

Fort Worth, Texas (AP-Dow Jones) - American Airlines and Braniff Airways, long-time bitter rivals, have agreed to drop their legal and financial claims against each other.

The agreement, filed in the federal bankruptcy court at Fort Worth, was unexpected in the light of Braniff's frequent accusations that American Airlines used "dirty tricks" to help drive it out of business in May, 1982.

But Braniff agreed in the filing not to bring any future civil anti-trust proceedings accusing American of such actions. American agreed to pay the Braniff estate \$6.3m (£4.3m) and to drop certain financial claims against the estate.

The agreement must be approved by the bankruptcy court, and a hearing has been set for July 23.

For Braniff the agreement removes several potential obstacles to its reorganization plan.

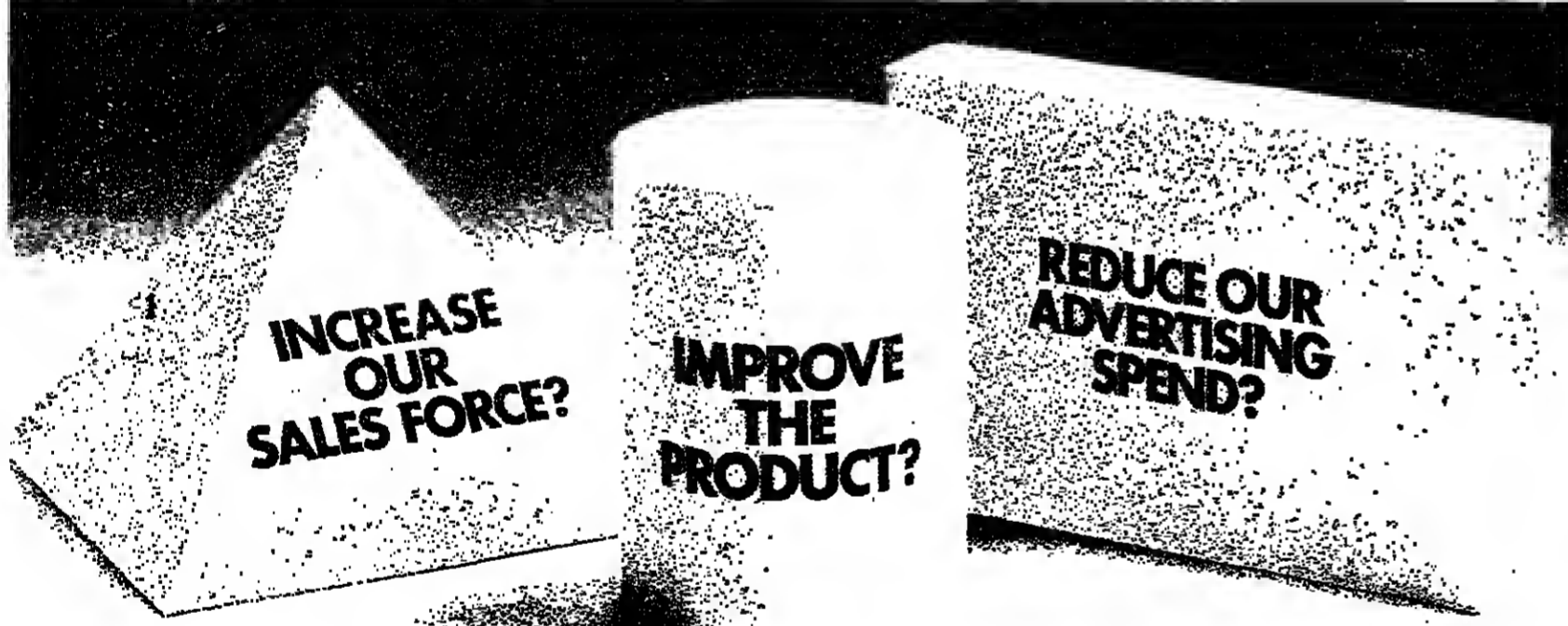
enabling it to resume competing with American as a Dallas-based unit of Hyatt Corporation, Chicago.

American has strongly opposed an earlier Braniff flying agreement with another company which foundered.

The agreement may also provide sufficient funds to Braniff to ease the fears of some Braniff creditors that the new flying operation lacks enough capital. In addition to making a direct cash payment to Braniff, American agreed to drop all its financial claims against the Braniff estate, estimated by some to total more than \$10m.

For American, the settlement precludes a potentially embarrassing anti-trust trial, which at least was certain to prove damaging to American from a public relations standpoint. American already has been heavily criticized in its Dallas-Fort Worth home market by Braniff officials.

Stock	1983	1982	1981	1980
AAP Inc	41.25	38.50	42.00	45.00
Allied Chem	35.00	33.00	36.00	38.00
Allegheny Corp	32.00	30.00	33.00	35.00
Amalgamated	28.00	26.00	29.00	31.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Ames	45.00	43.00	46.00	48.00
Amgen	38.00	36.00	39.00	41.00
Amstar Paper	25.00	23.00	26.00	28.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00
Amstar Corp	30.00	28.00	31.00	33.00



Two of them would spell disaster. One of them would spell success. You have to decide. And you have to be right.

What information do you have to go on? Is your 'gut feel' really enough? The truth is, your business may be able to survive on guesswork. But it can only thrive on facts. Facts that come directly from your own marketplace: your staff, your competition. And, most important of all, your own customers. Until now, such data has been available only to the large corporations with hefty marketing departments and awesome budgets. Until now.

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1. The factors you selected for assessment.
2. How the market ranks the importance of each factor.
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4. How your company or product is performing.
5. Your performance vs. that of the market leader (or nearest competitor).
6. Where the market sees room for improvement, and what the main opportunities are. Surprisingly enough, the technique takes no more than a day to learn. Nor does it demand a large investment of your own time. We can help choose the respondents, and teach you (or one of your staff) how to carry out the interviews. But how does it work in practice? The Director Systems have performed more than 2 1/2 million assessments in the last ten years. Showing more than 150 companies where to improve their products, their company images, their advertising or staff policies. How to take advantage of market opportunities, and increase their profits as a result. Compared with the performance achieved, the capital outlay is minimal. Our first system, The Marketing Director,

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IRELAND
US \$50,000,000
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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months Interest Period from 14th July 1983 to 16th January 1984 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 10 3/4% per cent. per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 16th January 1984 and the Coupon Amount per US\$500,000 will be US\$27,932.29.

Reference Agent
Bank of Tokyo International Limited

July, 1983

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

* 7 day deposits on sums in excess of £10,000. 0% to £10,000 up to £50,000. The £250,000 and over rate.

THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK (CURACAO) FINANCE N.V.
U.S.\$50,000,000
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1986

Payment of the principal of, and interest on, the Notes is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK, LTD. (Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Saikou Shinyo Ginko)

In accordance with the provisions of the Reference Agency Agreement between the Nippon Credit Bank (Curacao) Finance N.V. and Citibank, N.A., dated July 1, 1977, notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 10 3/4% per cent. per annum, and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, January 16, 1984, against Coupon No. 9 will be U.S.\$55.22.

By Citibank NA London Agent Bank July 14 1983 (CSSI Dep)

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(formerly Grindlays International Currency Fund Limited)

Registered with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap 22, of the Cayman Islands, as amended.

At Extraordinary General Meetings held on 2nd July, 1983 and 13th July, 1983, shareholders approved a resolution to change the name from Grindlays International Currency Fund Limited to Grindlay Henderson International Currency Fund Limited and also approved an increase in the authorised share capital of the Fund to US\$120,000 by the creation of a further ten million (Unclassified Shares of US 1 cent each which may be issued as Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of US 1 cent each ("Participating Shares"). The Directors of the Fund have created further classes of Participating Shares which are designated as:-

- Managed Accumulation Shares
- Strategic Accumulation Shares
- US Dollar Accumulation Shares
- Deutsche Mark Accumulation Shares
- Swiss Franc Accumulation Shares
- Japanese Yen Accumulation Shares

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange in London for the listing of the Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange, London to be effected from 15th July, 1983. Particulars of the Fund will be available in the Extra-Statistical Service from 15th July, 1983 and may be obtained from the Managers of the Fund:

GRINDLAY HENDERSON MANAGEMENT LIMITED
P.O. Box 414, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Secretary 14th July, 1983

سكدا من الاصل

anniff signs pact with

CRICKET

England will have to make the running on fast Oval pitch

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

England start their 22nd annual representative game of the year today...

The Surrey groundsmen Barry Brind, says of his pitch: 'This is the one I have been asking for...



Hadlee has England in his sights

England's first six batsmen have, in fact, made only three hundreds between them in the first 86 innings...

greater significance had Gower been leading England and if a new era were beginning...

As an experimental rate that year they were allowed on the first day of championship matches...

Marshall leads a spirited assault

By Alan Ross

For reasons hard to discern, especially since Essex were without Lever and Foster...

They got as far as 137 but then, with a fresh breeze blowing off the estuary...

Phillip and Pringle promised better things but another slick catch by Pocock at second slip removed Phillip...

Dark horses in unbalanced field

By Michael Berry

A strange characteristic of the Minor Counties game is the unbalanced fixture programme...

One of the most impressive starts to the season has come in the Western division from Bucklehamshire...

With Hayward rejoining them from Hampshire and Mike Gear swiftness from Bedfordshire...

SCHOOLS CRICKET

Winchester best Eastbourne by four wickets

On a shorts-and-sunhat day Eastbourne batted first...

On a shorts-and-sunhat day Eastbourne batted first. South East and West Wiltshire were also in the field...

SCHOOLS FESTIVAL

Doffing one's sunhat to Winchester

By a Special Correspondent

declaration came at 3.10 on 183 for six. Winchester lost R. Hayward...

On a shorts-and-sunhat day Eastbourne batted first. South East and West Wiltshire were also in the field...

Cool view of a hot encounter

By John Woodcock

It was another sweating day at Bristol. In a way, those people who welcomed the hot sun...

Just one crisis after another

By Peter Ball

HEADINGLEY, Yorkshire, with five first-class wickets standing on 71 runs behind Sussex...

Roebuck the mainstay

By Alan Ross

Somerset recovered splendidly against Kent at Maidstone on 10/11...

Miss Austin out of Federation Cup

By Alan Ross

Tracy Austin has been forced to withdraw from the United States tennis team...

Irving to coach Lancashire

By Alan Ross

Lancashire, who found themselves in the embarrassing situation last season...

RUGBY UNION

Lions 'not for S Africa'

None of the Lions in New Zealand are expected to go to South Africa next week...

Glamorgan v Lancs

Table with columns for batting and bowling records for Glamorgan and Lancashire.

Kent v Somerset

Table with columns for batting and bowling records for Kent and Somerset.

Notts v Northants

Table with columns for batting and bowling records for Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

Warwicks v Derbys

Table with columns for batting and bowling records for Warwickshire and Derbyshire.

HOCKEY

Slough are banned

The Slough Hockey Club have been banned from further participation in the Stanmore Indoor League...

Coe track plans

Plans are being drawn up for a multi-million pound track in Sebastian Coe's home city of Sheffield...

Glamorgan v Lancs

Continuation of Glamorgan v Lancs match statistics.

Kent v Somerset

Continuation of Kent v Somerset match statistics.

Notts v Northants

Continuation of Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire match statistics.

Warwicks v Derbys

Continuation of Warwickshire v Derbyshire match statistics.

Brothers gain sponsorship

John Whitaker, who is the youngest brother of Michael, two of Britain's leading amateur show jumpers...

TODAY'S FIXTURES section containing details for various cricket matches including Glamorgan v Lancs, Kent v Somerset, and others.

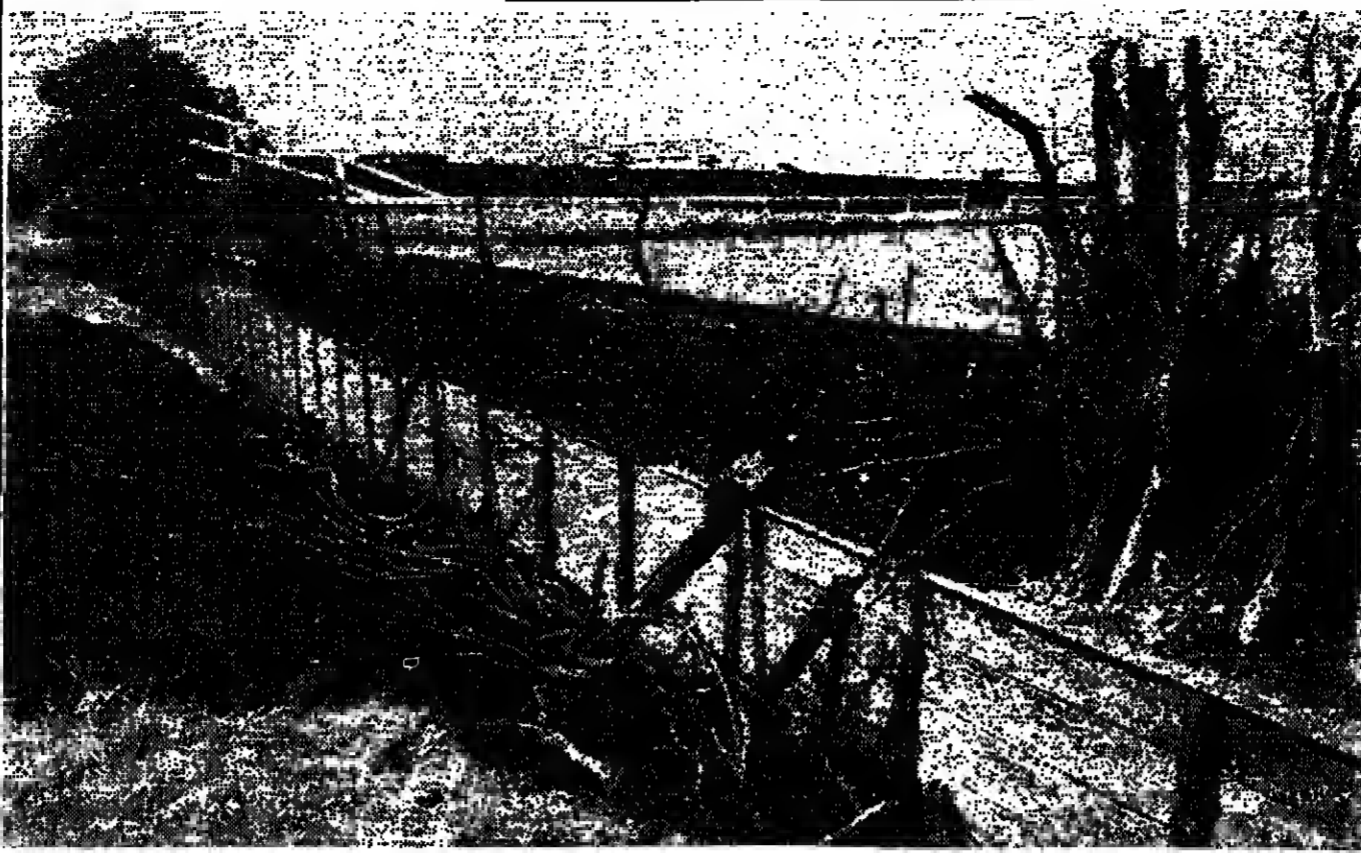
Private anguish of de Savary in helming argument

Newport, Rhode Island When Phil Crebbin, the regular starting helmsman of Victory '83, was taken ill on board only 15 minutes before the start of Tuesday's America's Cup B Series elimination race against Azura...

It is said that when Alan Bond's Australian crew heard two months ago that Harold Cudmore had split with the Victory syndicate and gone home, they nodded with approval. They regarded him as one of the hardest, most competitive men in the business.

Now the argument, within and outside the British squad, about the helming of Victory '83 is again a focal point of the team's less than half way victory in the elimination series. The departure of Cudmore, followed a few weeks later by that of the equally respected Chris van der Meer, may come to be seen more than ever in retrospect as a turning point.

David Miller



How the mighty Becher's Brook has fallen: the charred remains tell their own story

Security tightened after Becher's burnt down National safety limit and conditions are changed

A big security clampdown has been ordered at Aintree raccourse after a fire, possibly started by vandals, wrecked the famous Becher's Brook fence and badly damaged the Canal Turn fence.

All but a few yards of Becher's was reduced to ash, but firemen and course staff managed to save half of the Canal Turn fence. Groundstaff are now working to rebuild the thorn base of the fences and replace 1,500 square yards of charred turf in time for next year's Grand National.

The course manager, Frank Dinn said yesterday, "Vandalism is a constant problem and we will obviously have to look at ways we can tighten up our security. It will involve a lot of work to rebuild the fences, but there is no cause for concern about the race itself. We will make sure the fences are in tip-top condition in good time for the race."

Police patrols on the Aintree course are to step up to guard against the wreckers at bay.

Aintree Racecourse Company yesterday announced simplified race conditions for next year's Grand National, together with a reduction in the safety limit.

The safety limit has been reduced from 50 to 40. There were 41 this year when Corbiere held off Greaspiant to make Jenny Pitman the first woman to train the winner of the world's greatest steeplechase.

Next year's race will be for six-year-olds and upwards which before February 26, 1984 and since July 1, 1981 have been a stepchild or third in the Maryland Hunt Cup.

Mr Hughes, who has long been anxious to open up the National, explained: "For some years now it has been thought that the conditions of the National were unnecessarily complicated but it seemed pointless to announce a substantial alter-

Hoyer can underline merit of Vacarme

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent Today's meeting at Salisbury is one of several that will not be found in the Racing Calendar because it is one of a number of meetings that were sanctioned by the Jockey Club earlier this year after that abnormally wet spring in an attempt to compensate for those meetings lost to the weather.

Asked which is the best two-year-old colt seen out so far this season, many people's answer would be Vacarme, especially now that the Coventry Stakes winner, Chief Singer, has fallen from grace. Admirers of the Norfolk Stakes winner, Precocious, who is still unbeaten after three races and AI Manoeuvre will make such an encouraging start to his career at York last Friday will be keen to push the case, but anyone who watched Vacarme waltz away with the Errol Stakes at Ascot on the day following the Royal meeting will not be convinced easily.

It was not just the fact that Vacarme won by six lengths easing up that was so impressive, but the time that he clocked. Admittedly the ground was firm, but taking 1.36sec of the record was a fine achievement for one racing for the first time. In the meantime Hoyer, the colt who followed Vacarme over the line, has paid his conqueror the most handsome of tributes by winning the valuable Cook of the North Stakes at Haydock Park. Today Hoyer returns to the day at Salisbury for the Wren Stakes as he will have another opportunity to assess the horse Vacarme treated with such disdain.

When he won at Haydock Hoyer showed that even furlongs was well within his range by making every yard of the running. So the distance of today's race will be no problem. He emphasized that the alteration to the conditions had no connexion with the Seagrass sponsorship and added: "The new conditions are a progressive step and it may well be that further opening up of the race may take place in the future."

In the past there were examples of horses being placed in very valuable races but failing to meet the qualification requirements whereas others which have been beaten out of sight, finishing four out of four finishers in the Foxhunters, have qualified.

Mr Hughes concluded: "The simplification of the race conditions does not in any way reduce the opportunity for overseas competitors, although needless to say having qualified to run they will still need to win or run three times in this country in order to be handicapped."

"The most obvious interpretation of this alteration is that it will give trainers two and a half seasons in order to qualify, but the least able horses will be eliminated if the race is over subscribed."

High hopes for Hava Bladi

Peter Walwyn will saddle Hava Bladi for this afternoon's ten furlong Prix de la Forêt at Deauville. Cloud and I expect this colt to pick up the £27,000 first prize in the hands of Yves St Martin, Desmond Stenhouse's winner, Welsh Idol, the mount of Ian Edworthy's current colts, in this group II event, and he should also be in the money."

Yarmouth results

Table of race results for Yarmouth, including race numbers, names of horses, and winners.

Bath

Table of race results for Bath, including race numbers, names of horses, and winners.

Yarmouth selections

Table of horse selections for Yarmouth races.

Beverley

Table of race results for Beverley, including race numbers, names of horses, and winners.

Salisbury

Table of race results for Salisbury, including race numbers, names of horses, and winners.

Hamilton Park

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Table of race results for Hamilton Park, including race numbers, names of horses, and winners.

Hamilton Park selections

Table of horse selections for Hamilton Park races.

Simon simply refuses to give in to injury

From John Wilcockson, Roquefort-sur-Soulzon Pascal Simon yesterday displayed the necessary qualities of courage, to go with his natural class, required by a winner of the Tour de France, he survived the 261 kilometre stage despite a wound that caused him to lose his shoulder blade, the result of his heavy fall on Tuesday.

"I think I would survive as well, if I knew I was going to win the Tour at the end of it," commented Phil Anderson, Simon's team colleague from Australia. Anderson is also a courageous rider, and if Simon does fall by the wayside in today's crucial leg across the Massif Central to Aurillac, Anderson could take over.

"They would have taken 20 minutes, and Van Impe would have been in the lead when we got into Roquefort, where last week's yellow jersey, Kim Anderson, now 20th overall, took the honours after a spectacular counter attack in the final 10 kilometres. Pedro Delgado was in the winning move for the third successive day.

McNeill signs Parlane

Manchester City's manager, Billy McNeill, has agreed to sign Scotland's forward, Derek Parlane, and the former Scottish international will complete the free transfer today subject to a medical examination.

Parlane, who was ruled out for nearly 12 months of his three-year stay at Leeds because of an ankle injury, will be given a two-year contract. McNeill is still interested in Steve Cummins, the Sunderland forward, but will not move until a Football League tribunal has made an agreement with Sunderland about the player.

George McCuskey, the untested Celtic forward, returned to Scotland after visiting Leeds United for transfer talks. He wanted further talks with David Hay, the Celtic manager, before deciding about his future.

Dave Bennett, the Cardiff City forward, has agreed personal terms with Coventry City and the clubs are negotiating a transfer fee. Cardiff want £125,000 - the price they paid Manchester City for him two years ago. Coventry's first offer is believed to have been £90,000.

FOR THE RECORD

Table listing various sports records and events, including tennis, baseball, basketball, and cycling.

FOR THE RECORD

Table listing various sports records and events, including tennis, baseball, basketball, and cycling.

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Chelsea Fine Art Publishers
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NO SHORTHAND
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St. Mary's Hospital

St. Mary's Hospital
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PART-TIME SECRETARY
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RECEPTIONIST

RECEPTIONIST
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We are looking for a Secretary to our office...

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES

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Public Appointments

Public Appointments
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DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
We are looking for a Secretary to our office...

SPORTS COUNCIL

SPORTS COUNCIL
We are looking for a Secretary to our office...

The old girl network

Ann Hills examines the growing number of clubs for women in management

"Men are used to old boy networks, to picking up the phone, making contacts. Women are very reluctant to do the same..."

Yet their clubs do attain similar exclusiveness. The Women's Advertising Club of London may be discovered holding a discussion around a vast boardroom table...

Most of the networking associations have grown in the last five years in answer to increasing numbers of women feeling isolated in senior positions in specialist areas...

keep friends from schooldays as men do. I have to tell members that it is acceptable to telephone other members listed in the directory...

Who can join? The official guideline is two years experience at senior level in a company...

Zonta has different motives. An international body which began in Buffalo, New York State in 1919, it has seven clubs in Britain with membership between 25 and 40...

Buffalo, New York State in 1919, it has seven clubs in Britain with membership between 25 and 40. London II Club is one of the newest...

The National Organization for Women's Management Education (NOWME) wants women to aim for high qualifications, develop careers in management, help themselves to their potential...

Nickie Fonda of Brunel University, who has made a marked impact in encouraging women to succeed, especially in planning careers, regards networking as "invaluable..."

MARKET PLACE

Philip Schofield's monthly column on job vacancies

The job market now appears to have entered a period of steady growth. The monthly number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentres has averaged 176,000 for the year ending in June...

Vacancies for management, professional and technical positions increased even more sharply. P.E.R.'s weekly job newspaper Executive Post carried 2,327 vacancies...

"quality" national newspapers was up by almost 14 per cent. In a survey of 1,260 employers, Manpower found that job prospects are at their most favourable for four years...

The survey indicates that in manufacturing, the most buoyant areas are private building, electrical engineering, clothing and vehicle manufacturing...

Public Appointments

SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER SALARY - UP TO £20,750 p.a.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS LONDON OFFICER Applications are invited for the post of London Officer to be stationed at AUT Headquarters...

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS Chamber of Commerce Director The Swedish Chamber in the UK seeks a Director...

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS COMMERCIAL SERVICES CORNWALL Five further practice on Cornwall Islands and this vacancy is available...

Investment Marketing Executive As part of its continuing expansion in the UK, Fidelity International is seeking an Investment Marketing Executive...

EGON RONAY Organisation requires full-time and part-time secretaries...

CAREER ASSESSMENT Expert guidance in all aspects of career planning...

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR AUCTIONEER You will have had a background in the Auction business...

SKI SUPERTRAVEL are looking for SKI SALES STAFF We are looking for efficient and articulate people...

GRADUATES If you are a graduate seeking a job read - THE TIMES GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES FEATURE ON MONDAY

PROSPECT - STERN Professional Sales and Product Management High Technology Engineering Attractive Five Figure Salaries Southern England

Cabinet War Rooms Curator The Cabinet War Rooms complex which remains virtually as it was in 1945...

Take the first step towards a better career. You probably already have a good career record. You may be as young as 25...

DEATHS
RADFORD - On July 13, 1983, at his home in...
MARRIAGES - On July 13, 1983, at St. Mary's Church...

DEATHS
MARRIAGES - On July 13, 1983, at St. Mary's Church...
MARRIAGES - On July 13, 1983, at St. Mary's Church...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
LOW COST FLIGHTS
NATIONAL AIRWAYS
GREEK ISLANDS JULY BARGAINS

PERSONAL COLUMNS
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
GREEK ISLANDS JULY BARGAINS
CORFU CRETE SPETSES/POROS

RENTALS
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CHARLES PRICE
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HIGGATE, LUXURY flat in modern building...

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS
ACTIVE QUALIFIED NANNY/GOVERNESS
Over 20 years experience for South Africa...

BIRTHS
BRIDGES - On June 28, 1983, to Mrs. Yvonne...

BIRTHS
BRIDGES - On June 28, 1983, to Mrs. Yvonne...
BIRTHS - On July 1, 1983, to Mrs. Yvonne...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
LASKARINA TRAVEL
FLIGHTS TO GREECE
GREECE SPETSES ISLAND

PERSONAL COLUMNS
LAST MINUTE BARGAINS
CORFU ZAKINTHOS
ILOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS

RENTALS
BURNHOLM GARDENS, SW2
CHelsea Knightsbridge, Chelsea, London SW1...

SHORT LETS
HOUSE IN UNIQUE POSITION
FLAT SHARING
WIMBORNE, Prof. lady, 29, in town...

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS
ASSISTANT COOK
NANNY/MOTHER HELP
CITY FIRM REQUIRES young women...

DEATHS
MARRIAGES - On July 13, 1983, at St. Mary's Church...

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
LASKARINA TRAVEL
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FLIGHTS TO GREECE
GREECE SPETSES ISLAND

PERSONAL COLUMNS
LAST MINUTE BARGAINS
CORFU ZAKINTHOS
ILOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS

RENTALS
BURNHOLM GARDENS, SW2
CHelsea Knightsbridge, Chelsea, London SW1...

SHORT LETS
HOUSE IN UNIQUE POSITION
FLAT SHARING
WIMBORNE, Prof. lady, 29, in town...

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